PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,551—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 31, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	......	......
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	......	......
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6896
14th ,,	ARABIA	7993	......	......
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	......
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	Egypt	7912	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	City of Edinburgh.	6255	*Whish	8thJuly.	20thJul.	3rdAug.	8thAug.
B	Branksome Hall	4500	*Hood	18th ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,	8th ,,
B	Prome	3580	*M Kay	27th ,,	8th Au.	22nd ,,	27th ,,
B	Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	10th Au.	23rd ,,	6th Sep.	11thSep

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.
T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 31st July from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 2nd August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th ,, ,,
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. ,,
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice verse, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Sept 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, **BOMBAY.**

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SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

REDUCED MONSOON RATES.

RESIDENTS will be charged at the Rate of Rs. 180 only per month.

THE TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY

OVERLOOKING
BOMBAY HARBOUR and the APOLLO BUNDER.

A HAVEN
OF REST AND COOLNESS,

No better afternoon resort in Bombay for the Hot Weather. ELECTRIC FANS all day.

AFTERNOON TEA DAINTILY SERVED.

OUR SPECIALITY
TAJ MAHAL ICES,
HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ITALIAN PASTRY,

As well as Fancy Sweets of innumerable varieties made fresh daily by an expert European Confectioner.

A great variety of COOLING CUPS and DAINTY DRINKS available at all hours.

CATERING

For large and small parties undertaken. All orders however small will receive prompt attention

AT
THE TAJ RESTAURANT.
ON THE SAME PREMISES

Excellent meals are served A LA CARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TURKISH BATH
Open for Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY.	RS. 45
30—HOUR.	RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share will be paid at the registered Office of the Company No. 23 Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY the 7th August, 1905, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 2nd August, 1905, on production of Share Certificates.

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1905.

POONA RACES AND EXTRA DAY, 1905.

14TH, 16TH, 19TH, 21ST, 23RD, 27TH, & 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 1st August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 27th July, 1905.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to noon THURSDAY, 3rd August, 1905, by the Director Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the Royal Indian Marine Steam Launch "ETHEL," as she now lies on No 3 Slip Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as a Wood Single Screw Launch in England in 1867; she is 45 feet long × 10 feet broad, and is 15·75 gross tonnage with a speed of 7 knots.

Purchaser must remove the launch from the Government Dockyard within ten days of purchase at his own risk and expense.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Applications to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 21st July, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 12-0 noon on THURSDAY Sixteenth day of August, 1905, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Tyndals and Lascars of the Port Trust.

Form of Tender and Schedule of quantities and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs 2 for each Schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for clothing."

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each tender.

Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely sorfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores office, Elphinstone Bunder,
Bombay, 20th July, 1905.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 28th August, 1905, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1906.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S M Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1905, at Noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, LT.-COL., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 26th July, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of RAMKRISHNA MOROJI late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a money-lender, deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of RAMKRISHNA MOROJI and the Sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Nigdowri Lane.......... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 26th day of July, 1905.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection Invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OIL ENGINE, Lathes, Drilling Shaping. Wheel-cutting Machines, Shaftings, Pulleys, &c. Apply C. MODY, Tamboowalla's Chawl, 582, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN desires BOARD and LODGING in a strictly private European Family. Address Box No. 30347 J., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED to send a EUROPEAN BOY of 7 to a private day School in charge of a Lady. Apply Box 30641 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a CUTTER, Goanese preferable. Apply with references to MORIS GREENBURG & Co., Tailors, No. 10, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

WANTED a Native or Eurasian HEAD FITTER, with a 3rd class Boiler Certificate. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 30636 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home, Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, writing Dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, sofa.

1 Pair cutch work silver flower pots called kamal patra attached with a pair of deers.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of S. M. Macausland, an insolvent, office furniture such as revolving top office table, writing tables, cupboards, screens bookstands, clock, copying press, sample tables, chairs, punkhas, dagger, office time-piece in case, metal racing watches, samples of stone and marble Austrian safe on stand, etc.

Also the effects of Alexander Stewart Jones, an insolvent:

1 Gent's bycle, S. B. gun, and rookrifle.

By order of Abdoolabhoy Shaikh Samsoodin and on account and at the risk of the Madhowji Dharamsy Manufacturing Co., Ld.

1 Flower tie machine incomplete.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Glassfronted double-seated brougham,
1 Light dogcart.

A handsome bay, C B mare, by T B Englishsire Drago bart 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness and winner of prizes at Horse shows

By order of the Administrator-General:—

1 Rubber-tyred mail phaeton and chestnut horse with harness belonging to the estate of the late Hason Valad Haji Mia-Urankar,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SALVAGE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., in the godown at Samuel Street, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A quantity of loose pieces of timber, stones and bricks, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to the estates of the late Jaijee, widow of Bejonjee Sorabjee Ritchiens, alias Motafram, and the late Nawazbai, wife of Bomanjee Rustomjee Moolaferoz, consisting of gold wristlets, bangles, necklace, rings, kudda, googri coins, watches, seals, neck ornament, neck and watch chains pearl earrings, loose pearls, diamond earrings, emerald and ruby rings, silver buttons, lota, snuff boxes, vatka, plate, spoons and forks silk sarrees with gold and silk borders, trousers, silk pieces, shawls, cotton wearing apparel, caps, blackwood chests, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 CASES OF CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. M. M. Kashani, and on account and risk of Messrs. Shaikh Hasen Tehrani & Co.

35 cases of Calcutta tea each case contains 115 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF CUTCH ANJAR COTTON AND AMERICAN PEPPERELL DRILLS,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the under writers.

3 bales fully pressed Cutch Anjar Cotton damaged by sea water.

7 bales each 15 pieces Grey American Pepperell Drills damaged by sea water.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings F. P. Bales of Cotton, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 53 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant at 2. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, sweeping, bags of grain, seeds, dry chillies, jagree, dry dates, matches, tea, cement, solar hats, belts of F. P. Cotton, picking cotton, old records and waste paper, heaps of loose grain, sweepings and other miscellaneous articles

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1905, at 2 p m, at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables, a quanity of unclaimed booked parcels and other good,

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904.............................. £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 .... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Number of Policies issued......Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.............Rs. 5 Crores
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Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL............................ £800,000
RESERVE FUND................ £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
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Hankow
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Kobe
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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..............................£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs, 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
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SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin
Peking.
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Chefoo.
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LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..................£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
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Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya.
Kandy,
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................... Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............ Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Manila.
City of Mexico,
Shangai,
Yokohama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D. C
Canton

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

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ON ETNA. By Norma Lorimer.
OLD GORGON GRAHAM. By G. H. Lorimer.
THE RETURN OF SHERLOCH HOLMES. By A. Conan Doyle.
THE HAPPY VALLEY. By B. M. Croker.
DEALS. By Barry Pain.
GOD'S GOOD MAN. By Marie Corelli.
BEATRICE OF VENICE. By Max Pemberton.

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An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

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ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
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Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

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BY MR. T. A. NAJM

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☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Bombay mails of 15th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 7/16	= + 1/8
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	= − 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1/8	= − 1/16
2 months hence	26 7/8	= − 1/16
Spot in New York	58 7/8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	= do
Berlin "	20·47	= do
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	= − 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3/4 per cent	= + 1/2
7 day market loans	1 5/8 per cent	= + 1/4

LINSEED—
Linseed Sold 41 1/4 J-A done, easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/4

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Ville de la Ciotat.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	80,000
Gold to Bombay	70,000
Silver to Calcutta	40,000
Gold to Calcutta	20,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·01 plus 8. Egyptian F G F Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 22,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·84	5·88	5·90
+10	+9	+1
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·92	5·92	5·93
+11	+10	+10
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March.**	**Mch.-Apl.**
5·94	5·94	5·95
+10	+10	+10

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000	bales
Do last year	900	do
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	do
Do do Continent	24,000	do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·05
Futures, month of July	10·83 — 07 a
Do do, Dec	10·99 + 03 b

a Advanced early owing buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans but declined later.
b Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-8 — 1-16
Futures, month of Sept	10·88 — 04
Do. do. Dec	10·97 — 01
Tone at close	steady

Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	100,000	bales
" exports to Great Britain	35,000	"
" " Continent	63,000	"
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	387,000	"
" interior ports	143,000	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 28th July 1905 :—

Cotton	4,641 bales.
Wheat	4,868 cwts.
Linseed	3,719 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3 do
Gingellyseed	776 do
Poppyseed	63 do
Groundnuts	154 do
Castorseed	1,039 do
Rice	1,157 do
Myrabollams	470 do
Cottonseed	5,914 do
Mowraseed	3,631 do
Gram	nil
Joowar	1,358 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 660,480 from London
Gold Coin Rs. 33,000 from London
Gold Coin Rs. 6,720 from Marseilles
Silver Bullion Rs. 2,29,359 from London
Silver Bullion Rs. 522 Bars from London
Ex s s Peninsular

BOMBAY, JULY 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do.		do.		1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	169 1-2
Marcks	3 do.	do.	...	138
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		...	137 1-2
Shanghai	30	do.	...	192 1-2
Japan	30	do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement 1st. August	98·12
2nd do. 1st. Sept.	98·9

Money Market. Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 27th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 20th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet			
Ready	7	5	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	12	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	32	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi	4	11	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.		
Estimated sales	4,000	bales
Imports	6,000	"

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·88	5·87	5·89
−1	−1	−1
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·91	5·91	5·92
−1	−1	−1
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
5·93	5·93	5·94
−1	−1	−1

COTTON.—There is very little doing at Colaba to-day, and practically no change in quotations. The markt is quiet but steady.

SPECIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. John Haddon and Co., writing from London on July 14th give the following account of the produce market :—

Annatto Seed.—Market remains quiet. No sales were held this week. At last week's Auction there were 38 bags Madras seed offered but bought in.

Beeswax.—Market quiet. In the last sales, 47 cases offered and bought in. Sales have since been made privately of good bleached Calcutta at £7-10 per cwt. There is a scarcity of good yellow wax for which good prices would be paid. Shipments can be recommended.

Cinchona Bark.—At the Auctions held on June 20th, there were 1·367 packages offered. The demand was very quiet and only about 950 packages were sold. The unit limit then was 1 1-16d. The next London sales take place on the 24th July. The Dutch Auctions were held yesterday and comprised 11,509 packages as compared with last June sales which totalled 8 603 packages. The demand was very fair and about one-half found buyers, but at decline of about 3 per cent, being 5·80 cents against 6 cents and 6·30 cents at sales last June. The London parity shows an equivalent of about 1 1-16d.

Cora.—The market is firmer. There are now buyers of Malabar at £18-10 c. i. f. Sellers are reserved.

Ginger.—A large supply of Cochin and Calicut was offered, consisting of cut and rough descriptions. Bold limed rather roughly cut and scraped sold at 70, cut limed tips at 22 to 24, bold brown rough Calicut (picked) at 25, brown tips at 18, washed Cochin and Calicut rough were taken out at 20 to 22.

Hemp.—The market is firmer. In sales yesterday, there were 81 bales of Bombay, of which only about 20 bales sold at £13 to £16-10. Jubbulpore on the spot was sold at £15. There are buyers at £11-15 per ton for forward shipment of Salsi, but sellers are reserved.

Sisal.—Of 355 packages offered of Indian Sisal, only 170 bales sold at £28-5. This is equal to the parity of a decline during the past few weeks of £3 to £4 for prime and good, and £2 to £3 per ton for the commoner grades. Allahabad Sunn the present price of No 1 is £12-10, and on the spot at £12 10 to £13-5, and assortment at £10-15 to £10-15, according to quality.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 18th of July. A full report will be given in our next issue. With the exception of one or two small parcels changing hands very little business has been done. We expect the sales to pass off quietly.

Kapoc.—There is a good demand, but owing to scarcity business is restricted. We can sell ordinary quality to-day at 4 3-4d per lb. Shipments coming along will reach a good market.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The demand is quiet. The spot price is 8 1-4d per ounce. Shippers are not buying largely, anticipating easier prices with the new Season's yield.

Mace.—Remains quiet. At Auctions there were 12 cases of Penang offered and bought in, good bold pale part wormy at 2-6, fair palish at 1-4, and pickings at 1-2. 2 Cases Flat palish Singapore were bought in. West Indian 45 packages offered only 40 sold at 1-7 for good bold pale fair to good pale at 1-2 to 1-4 pale and reddish at 1-1 to 1-2, red at 1 to 1 1, pickings at 11d to 1.

Nutmegs.—Market remains firm 2 cases of Penang offered but bought in, 80's at 1-2, 79's rather mealy at 1-2 5 boxes Sinzapore offered and sold, 80's to 81's defective at 7 1-2d. West Indian 249 packages were mostly sold. Prices 64's at 1-5, 65's at 1-4 to 1-5, 66's at 1-2 to 1-4 70's to 72's at 10 1-2d to 11d 75's at 11d to 11 1-2d, 76's dark at 10d to 10 1-2d, 77's to 78's 11d at 80's at 10d to 11d, 81's to 83's at 9d to 10 1 2d, 85's to 86's at 9d, 87's to 99's at 7 1-2d to 8 1-2d, 91's 91's to 92's at 7 1-2d to 8d, 93's to 98's at 7 1-2d, 99's at 7d to 8d, 100's at 7d, 102's to 106's at 6 1-2d to 7d, 108's to 109's at 6 1-2d to 7d, 110's to 115's at 5 1-2d to 6 1-2d, 116's at 5 1-4d to 7d 117's to 125's at 5 1-2d, 132's to 137's at 4 1-2d to 4 3-4d, 166's at 4 1-2d in Shell 70's to 80's from 3 3 4d to 5d.

Pepper.—The market on the spot has been rather quiet. 71 bags of Penang offered in sales were bought in, 3 bags good bold Malabar sold at 6 1-2d 35 bags of Ceylon 6 sold, good heavy at 5 5-8d. To arrive Tellicherry Black is offered at 54, with buyers at 53. White pepper 62 bags of Ceylon offered and sold, good at 8 5-8d to 8 7-8d.

Rubber.—Market remains quiet, but steady. Fine hard para on the spot is worth 5-5. There is a good demand for all medium descriptions. Plantation Para Ceylon Biscuits fine palish are worth 6-4 1-2 per lb.

Tea.—Indian. In this week's sales there were 2,600 packages offered, comprising 1,179 packages of new Seasons Tea. and 511 Southern Indian. The common grades were trifle dearer, medium to fine sold readily, and were appreciated by sellers. Since sales there has been a large business in all descriptions at advancing rates. The best Assam averages were :—Phoobsering Estate 9 1-2d, Ging Estate 10d, Digulturung Estate 10d. Dooars-Soongachi 7 3-4d. Travancore-Munaar 8d, Kalaar 7 1-2d, Gundamallay 7 1-2d.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet but steady
Good Dhownuggur	5 2/32
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 7/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1 4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7/8
Bar Silver	27 1/8

THE ENGLISH WOOL MARKET.

THE "Statist" in commenting on the extraordinary boom in English wool that is now being experienced, remarks that not since 1872-74 have English Farmers in general found times so prosperous as they do to-day and the new clip of wool which is just being marketed is bringing a few extra millions into the coffers of our home wool growers. One of the leading factors which have brought about the present unparalleled state of the English wool market is the drought in Australia. For seven, if not eight, long years drought prevailed over Australia. During these years consumption undoubtedly overtook suppplies, all surplus stocks were worked off, and at the present time no large supplies exist anywhere, while users are practically bare of wools. Fashions have undoubtedly favoured the consumption of crossbred wools, which coupled with large requirements for the Eastern war, accentuated values towards the end of 1904. Another important factor has been the large purchases made in England by American buyers. Under these combined forces wool values have improved and advanced by leaps and bounds. It is stated that no living man has ever known a new English clip to come on to the market with so little of old wools available : farmers have no accumulations. For the current month's auctions the quantities available are the smallest for 30 years and no surprise need be felt at the onslaught which is being made on new English clip wools. Practically six months will have to elapse before any new clip wools will arrive in bulk from Australasia or the River Plate, and as consumption is big in all manufacturing countries, there is no wonder that even the Continent should likewise be buying some weights of English wools.

HEADACHE, NAUSEA, AND FAINTING.

CURED BY BILE BEANS.

To the hundreds of women who have to work for their living (either in the home, shop, or office) the following case will be interesting as showing how beneficial Bile Beans are to wrokers. Writing to the Bile Bean Co., Miss A. Campbell, of Moncrieff Street, Pakham, S, E. says :—

One morning I awoke with a violent headache, a thing almost unknown to me previously, but I found it had come to stay. For the next three months it scarcely ceased. Then there came a nasty sickness in the morning, followed by dizziness, and occasionally, fainting during the day. I attended the women's Hospital for months, after having advice from three doctors. Yet though at first I benefited by the treatment I soon went from bad to worse again. My friends told me I looked like death and I think I gave up all hope, for I was almost a skeleton, and the pain in my side due no doubt to liver complaint, was like knives going through me.

After trying everything I could get, and doctors' medicine, and Hospital treatment so long, with so poor result, I adopted a friend's advice I gave up everything else and tried what Bile Beans could do for me.

They did wonders! Before the third bottle was finished I was like a new woman, In two months they cured me whereas doctors had failed to do so in two years. I am writing this letter almost a year after my cure, and during that time I have had no recurrence of my old symptons. So there is no question as to the permanency of my cure.

Bile Beans for Biliousness are the product of the latest scientific research, and have been obtainable only within the last few years. They do not merely purge, and give temporary relief, like the old-fashioned remedies of forty or fifty years ago. They act directly on the liver and digestive organs, strengthening and stimulating them to do their own work, so that further medicine taking becomes unnecessary. They are purely vegetable, containing no harmful drugs, and are a certain cure for indigestion, headache, debility, sickness, in the morning dizziness, wind, pain after food, biliousness, female ailments, blood impurities, and all liver and kidney ailments.

Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists and medicine vendors or post paid and packed free from The Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs 1-2 per bottle, small size 6 bottles Rs. 6. Large size (containing three times the small) Rs. 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 31st July, 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA:

DEATH.

MASCARENHAS—July 29, at Poona, in Sassoon Hospital, Margaret, the beloved wife of Thomas Mascarenhas of Mentacheff and Co., and daughter of the late Mr. Ambrose Mascarenhas of Mangalore, aged 23. R. I. P. (Madras papers please copy).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BUSTANI—July 29, at Bombay wife of Mr A. R. Bustani, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—July 19, at Sambhar, Rajputana, the wife of E C Godfrey, Opium Dept, Basti, of a son.

PECK—July 14, at Chaman, the wife of Captain J H Peck, 127th Baluch L I, of a son.

PAULSON—July 18, at Raneegunge, E I R, the wife of Mr J C Paulson, of a son.

DEATHS.

D'ARCY-McARTHY—July 9, at Naini Tal, Rosa D'Arcy McArthy, widow of the late D'Arcy-McArthy, North-West Provinces and Oudh Police (retired), aged 70.

LEHARRY—July 18, at Calcutta, Soto Leharry, of the St John Pharmacy, aged 13.

JONES—July 18, at Naini Tal, of peritonitis, the treasured and loving wife of Sergeant Major Jones, Gymnastic Staff' Lucknow.

KEMP'S PULMOTONES

are Tablets prepared from Guaiacol, from Guaiacum, a South American Tree, noted for its medicinal qualities, mingled with hypophosphites of quinine, Iron, Lime, Soda, Potash, Manganese and Strychnine.

They are of great utility in Chest Complaints, Phthisis and so forth, and are very efficacious in restoring the torn and wasted tissues, and as such, are in the forefront of curative medicines.

If you are troubled with chest complaints of whatever description, you will find "Pulmotones" give you instant and great relief.

They are sold in bottles at Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m, Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 11-7m., 10 51a. Low water, 4-13m., 5-7a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Rugby : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Casuals, Cooperage.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—The whole of the back wall of a house belonging to one Morarji Pragji, and situated in Narayen Dharu Street, off Pydhownee Road, collapsed on Friday. No one was injured. The Municipal authorities were informed and they had the house vacated.

THE ANJUMAN I-ISLAM.—A monthly meeting of the Anjuman-I-Islam of Bombay, will be held to-day at 5 30 p.m. at the Anjuman Hall in which monetary prizes from Professor Rehatsek Memorial fund will be distributed to the deserving students of the Anjuman Vernacular Schools.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	Under the Freedom's Flag	F Novowiski
Overture	Silver Cross	A Hermand
Valse	Idylle	E Waldteufel
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti
Polka	Honeymoon	Ch Le Thiere
Intermezzo	Love's Sweet Unrest	W H Myddleton
Valse	Mimosa	Sidney Jones
March	Under the Double Eagle	J F Wagner

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At Islampoora, Khetwady, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Sorabji Jamsetji Mistry, a Parsi, aged forty-one. The deceased was employed as a clerk at the Wari Bunder Goods Yard and lived with his brother at Khetwady. For the last six days Sorabji had been suffering from fever and was delirious on Friday night. The following morning he was missed from his bed-room and on a search being made his body was found floating in a well at the back of the house. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide, while under delirium of fever.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bhagia Daji, a Hindu labourer, aged eighteen, while at work on board the steamship Nairung on Friday afternoon, was accidentally knocked down into No 3 hold, a distance of about thirty-five feet, and was killed. It appears that Bhagia was employed in passing down empty slings to the prows, lying alongside the vessel, and warning the men in the hold as they were being lowered into it. A sling full of cargo had reached the level of the deck, and was about to be swung in when he went to the edge of the hatchway to give warning of its approach with the result that he was knocked down into the hold. He was hauled up in an unconscious state and was being conveyed to the Gocul-das Tejpal Hospital, when he died.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of June there were 64 horses, 180 bullocks, 1 she-goat and 19 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital, for animals at Parel. During the month of June, 65 horses, 163 bullocks, 1 cow, 2 she-buffaloes, 1 buffalo, 4 goats, 1 calf, 1 cat and 39 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 68 horses, 184 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, and 31 dogs, were discharged from the hospital. 1 case among horses, 3 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among cows, 2 cases among she buffaloes, 2 cases among goats 1 case among cat, and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out patients during the month :—5 horses, 1 bullock, 2 buffaloes, 1 cow, 36 dogs, 1 goat, 3 parrots and 1 canary.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Raychand Khusal and Chandulal Khusal, were cited by Inspector Sullivan to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. The accused were house-owners, living at Mambadevi. They had a dispute between them about a building. It was alleged they had collected bad characters, which made the police apprehend immediate breach of the peace, and hence the application. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadya, Barrister-at Law, appeared for the second accused and said that negotiations were pending between the solicitors of both the parties for the purchase of the second accused's house, and therefore there was no need to proceed any further in the matter. His Worship on recording the statement ordered the accused to be acquitted.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Aldridge charged Ismailji Dossaji, a Borah tinman, with stealing a bicycle of the value of Rs. 325, belonging to Gregory Bap ista. Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant went to see a friend of his, at Grant Road on Thursday last. Leaving his bicycle against a tree on the road, he went into a shop, and was conversing with the friend, when the accused turned up and was seen taking away the machine by one Abdoola Khalif. The latter informed the complainant who chased the accused and had him arrested with the bicycle. The accused pleaded that he took the machine away under the impression that it belonged to his friend Issoofali, who was also in the shop at the time. The Magistrate did not accept the plea, but considering that it was the first offence, let him go with a fine of Rs. 50.

ALLEGED FALSE PROMISES AND CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. N.W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Bodley charged Gopalswamy Ramswamy a Madrasi compositor with cheating Jailal Jetal, kishor, Muktiar Medhi and Lackmi Persad in respect of Rs. 15, by promising them employment as clerks in High Court. The story for the prosecution showed that on the 20th instant, the accused promised the complainants to procure them appointments as clerks in the High Court, if they paid him Rs. 15. This was done, but since, then the complainants neither got any employment nor could they find the whereabouts of the accused, until Friday last, when he was arrested at Chowpati. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying the whole case was a trumped-up affair. The case was then allowed to stand adjourned to enable the police to ascertain if the accused bore any previous convictions.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HACKNEY VICTORIA DRIVER.—A fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of a week's simple imprisonment was imposed, on Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Dawood Dosan, a victoria driver No. 809, by Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate for driving his carriage rashly and negligently causing injury to a Hindu woman named Sitabai, on Friday evening near the Head Police Office, Inspector Bodley prosecuted and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant got out of the Victoria Terminus Station at about quarter past six, on Friday evening. Walking up the pavement, she wanted to cross the road to go to Khetwady, whither she was bound. Suddenly she was knocked down from behind by the accused's horse coming in contact with her. The complainant as well as the police officer who then happened to be on the scene swore that the accused did not call out the complainant to move out of the road. The complainant had a baby in her hand and a load on her head. She was injured by the heavy fall and was removed to hospital. The defence was that the accused had called out the complainant to move out of the road, but she would not hear it, and therefore it was a pure accident. His Worship on evidence before him convicted the accused and fined him and ordered Rs. 5 to be paid to the complainant as compensation, if the fine was forthcoming.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate postponed further hearing in the case in which a Goanese, named Camillo Francisco Pinto stood charged with enticing away on the 17th instant, Anna Francisca Carvalho, wife of Jose Carvalho, living in Dukkar Gully, Dadi Agiary street, Mr. Godhino, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The case has caused a great commotion amongst the Goanese of Bombay, and during its hearing the court-room was thickly packed by the members of that community. The case for the prosecution showed that the complainant was married to his wife in 1902. In Dukkar Gully, where they lived, the accused was their neighbour until the 8th instant, but since then he has lived at Picquet Road. Owing to gossip among the neighbours complainant forbade his wife to see the man, but on the 17th of this month, hearing him whistle she went to the door, spoke to him and shortly afterwards left the house and joined him at the end of Agiary Street where he was waiting for her. They then got into a hackney victoria and he took her to the Victoria Terminus as they intended leaving Bombay for Poona. Tickets were paid for, beforehand, but they were a few minutes too late to catch the train. Meanwhile a hue and cry had been raised at the house of the complainant, that the accused had come there, had an interview with complainant's wife, and that she too had left his house. The complainant, on information hurried up to the Victoria Terminus, and managed to prevent the accused and his wife leaving Bombay, through immediate legal steps. Further hearing in the case resumes to-morrow.

PREFERRING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate fined Rustomji Fakirjee Sukhia, a Parsee cook, living in Hanooman Lane, Rs. 15 with an alternative of a week's simple imprisonment for preferring a false complaint of theft of Rs. 8, against Cursetjee Hormasji and Bhicaji Nusserwanji, the former a confectioner and the later a student of about 13 years of age living with the complainant. The false complaint was that the complainant lost on Friday, from his box Rs. 8, during his absence from home. The key of the box was left in the lock attached to the box, when the two accused were in the room. Subsequently he returned to find both the accused gone and the key missing. Breaking open the lock he found Rs. 8, missing. When he saw the first accused he spoke to him about his loss, whereupon the latter turned upon him and assaulted him. This was the version the complainant gave to the Court, while Inspector Morris, who was in charge of the case brought it to light, through cross-examination, that the complainant had lodged his complaint on Wednesday last about the theft. Moreover the complainant was wrong in his statements when he said in his examination in chief that he first discovered the loss of his money in the afternoon, because early on the morning of the day in question he had logded the complaint of theft with the police. Practically it came to this that the complaint was lodged before the loss of money was known to him. Mr. Raghunath Pandit, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused. The Magistrate in disposing of the case discharged the two accused and fined the complaintant for lodging a false complaint. The fine was ordered to be awarded as compensation to the accused.

HIGH COURT.—July 31.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Taking evidence.

21-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Sonderji Damji—Kanga and P

For decree Absolute.

283-04—Mirza and M—Dhakbai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

476-04—Madhavji and K—Hardwarimul Shivandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—In person and Raghavaya and B
15-7-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Jacheria Haji Ebrahim vs Jan Mahomed Habib—Meb and D
338-03—In person—Sidick Haji Hoosein vs Haji Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N
11-01—K B Mehta—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Thakersey Kheraj and another—Magunlal J and G
587-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamed vs Moosa Haji Joonus Nooraai and others—Tyabji D and Co
789-01—Sorabji and J—Mahomedalli Dawoodbhai vs. Ismail Haji Ali and another—Wadia G and Co
15-95—Hiralal and D—Nowroji Framji Vakil vs Almai—Cragie L and O
825—04—Unwalla and P—Hegerlie Sulbur and Co vs M Dawoodbhoy and Co—Captain ann Co
77-04—Magaunlal G and G—Mahomed Ahmed and another vs Pedro Salvadore Rodrigues—Daphtary and F
593-03—Payne and Co—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool and others vs Heerji Morar Maganlal J and G
554-04—Unwalla and Co—Amirbai widow vs Sakinabai widow v—Kanga and P
250-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Melchand and another vs Mulshanker Haricand Bhot—Dikshit D and S
305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jaiabai widow and others—M J and M

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Decree Absolute.

322-04—Narn H and Co—Dinshaw Pestonji Batun vs Kanyalal Kissonchand—Edgelow G and W
E F Nicholson—Petition for Hearing—In the matter of Land acquisition Act I of 1694 Cause in the matter of Government and Nanu Narayen Kothare and others—Nanu H and Co—Crawford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

704-01—Little and Co—Bomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotam and another—Payne and Co

Commercial Cause.

22-05—Mulla and M—Rustumji Aadeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji—Tyabji D and Co

Long Cause.

857-04—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Eduljl Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.
164-05—Wadia G and Co—Purshotam Ruttonsey vs Narrondas Ruttonsey Craigie L and O.
206-05—Sorabji and J Moosa Dawoodbhoy and another vs Noorbai widow and another Hiralal D and Mulla and M
226-03—Mulji and D—Tegbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowji and K
253-05—Madhowji and K—Wallabhdas Govindji vs Tricumdas Rowjee and another—Edgelow G & W
254-05—Wadia G and Co—Ghellabhai Liladhar and another vs Muncherahaw Nusserwanji Chandabhoy and another—Ardeser H D and Co and Pestonji R and K
293-05—Hiralal D—Gangabai widow vs Jivibai widow—Thakurdas and Co
315-05—Dikshit D and S—Radhabai widow vs Sitaram Pandrang Kushnaji—Little and Co

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The 32nd Lancers will move from Loralai to Sialkot during the ensuing cold weather instead of to Rawal Pindi as previously ordered. Two native cavalry regiments will thus be quartered at Sialkot.

The Government of India have sanctioned the abandonment of Dera Ghazi Khan as a military station. The native infantry regiment now quartered there will be withdrawn to Jhelum where a new set of lines will be built.

Thirty days extra privilege leave has been sanctioned for all British officers and British subordinates who were employed with the escort to the Seistan Boundary Commission and six months furlough to the native officers and soldiers.

ARRIVALS, JULY 28.

Lieut.-Col. W H Henderson, I M S, on transfer from Poona.
Capt. H H Were, Adjt. D Depot, off leave from England.
Lieut F P Mackie 38th C I Horse, on duty from Poona.
Lieut R M Greig 42nd Deoli Regt, on leave from Deoli.
Capt C V Edwards, 2nd York Regt, on duty from Deesa.
Major J F Barry, S and T Corps, on transfer from Belgaum.
Lieut E W H Pritchard, Con Rangers, on leave from Ahmednagar.
Lieut Col R A K Montgomery, R F A, on duty, from England.
Lieut T I Webb-Bowen, Bedford Regt, on leave from England.
Lieut M S Hewett, 7th Rajputs, from furlough, from England.
Major I Kirkpatrick, S Stafford Regt, from leave, from England.
Lieut C W Robinson, S T C, on leave from Lucknow.
Lieut R C P Blyth, 1st Gloster Regt, on duty from Egypt.
Major R C Boyle, R Minster Fus, on promotion from England.
Lieut A E Newland, R F A, on leave, from Peshawar.

JULY 29.

Capt J Tobin, R A M C, on leave, from Mhow.
Capt W A W Wiltenham, R G A, on leave from Kirkee.
Lieut-Col A L Lindsay, 24th Punjabis, on leave from Lucknow.
Lieut A S Kirkwood, R Irish Regt on leave from Meerut.
Col E H McSwiney, Deccan Horse, on leave from Bolarum.
Capt D N Anderson, I M S, from leave from England.
Lieut R M Smith, The Carabines, leave from England.
Lieut J H Warton, The Carabines, leave, from England.
Major T M Ward, 97th D Inft, leave from England.

DEPARTURES, JULY 28.

Lieut E A H Fell, 113th Inft. on transfer to Multan.
Lieut F Roughton R G A, on leave to Poona.
Major J F Barry, S and T C, on transfer to Mian Mir.
Capt H H Were, Adjt D Depot, on duty, to Deolali.

JULY, 29.

Lieut W H Henderson, I M S, on duty, to Aden.
Lieut W M Hore, The Welsh Regt, on leave, to England.
Lieut H C Rees, The Welsh Regt, on leave, to England.
Major Molyneux Seel, R Scots, on leave to England.
Lieut T I Webb Bowen, Bedford Regt, on leave to England.
Capt I Tobin, R A M C, Bedford Regt, on leave to England.
Capt W A W Wittenham, R E A, off leave to Aden.
Lieut A E Newland, R F A on leave to England.
Lieut N M Wilson, I M S, to join, to England.
Col N F Fawcett, Northampton Regt, Half Pay, to England.
Major R C Boyle, R Munster Fus, to join to Multan.
Lieut W G Durham, 27th Cavalry, on duty to Bellary.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., who is proceeding to Zanzibar via Aden, left on Saturday from the Ballard Pier in the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Oriental. There was a large demonstration of the Khoja communities at the Pier to greet their spiritual leader and wish him Godspeed. A deputation from Zanzibar, who arrived in Bombay on the 26th May last, to invite him, awaited his Highness prior to his embarking in the P. and O. steam-launch Nawab, which was to convey him to the mail steamer. Among those present at the Bunder were Aga Shah Rookh Shah, Aga Farookh Shah, Kamadia Ismailbhoy Casmani, Messrs. Joomabhoy Shariff, Ahmedbhoy Dewjee, Dr. Rajabali Ramjee Lakhdhir, Messrs. Gulamhoosein Allana Munjee, Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Balloobhoy, Ibrahimbhoy Mahomed Rowjee, Jafarbhoy Pradhan, Datubhoy Dosanee, Joomabhoy Jan Mahomed, Jafar Rahimtoola, Mowjibhoy Hirjee, Laljibhoy Dewraj, Rahimtoola Dewjee, Nenseebhoy Peerbhoy, Musabhoy Joomabhoy Shariff, Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy etc. Before entering the passenger enclosure, his Highness was profusely decorated with garlands of flowers and presented with numerous bouquets. According to present arrangements the Aga Khan will proceed from Bombay to Aden and from thence to Zanzibar, in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer. At the latter port which he is expected to reach on the 14th August, he will remain for about two months and then proceed to Ceylon. His Highness return to Bombay will be after the Royal Reception at Calcutta during the coming cold weather.

REVOCATION OF A PROBATE.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, heard a suit instituted by Hirabai, a Parsee widow, against Framji Jamshedji Kathoke and others for the revocation of the probate of the will of Fardoonji Bomonji Driver, granted to the respondents for the administration of the deceased's estate by and under the directions of the Court &c. Mr. Vicaji and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., appeared for petitioner; Mr. Jardine and Mr. Saher, instructed by Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, were for the first and second respondents, and the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Davar, instructed, by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co., for the third respondent.

The petitioner stated that Fardunji Bomonji Driver was her husband, and died in Bombay on the 7th June 1903 leaving him surviving the petitioner and Bai Maneckbai, mother of the deceased, as his only heirs according to Parsee law. Fardunji had been ill for five or six years before his death and was confined to bed during that time. He was not in a sound and disposing state of mind and was completely under the control and influence of his brother, Dadabhai B. Bhagaria, the third respondent. The petitioner was informed that the deceased had left a will of which he had appointed the three respondents as executors, and by which he had bequeathed all his properties to the third respondent. The respondents obtained probate of the will on the 16th February, 1904. The petitioner stated that the will was not executed according to law in the presence of witnesses; that the deceased did not know the contents of the will; that he was not of a sound and disposing mind at the time of its execution; and that he executed it under the undue influence, fraud and misrepresentation of the third respondent. The petitioner further alleged that at the time of his death the deceased was in possession of her ornaments of the value of Rs.5,575 and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 1,950. The third respondent had removed these ornaments and wearing apparel from the house and declined to hand them over to the petitioner.

The third respondent stated that the deceased was in good health and of sound disposing mind, and denied that he had bequeathed all his property to him. The will was executed in the presence of attesting witnesses. The respondent denied that it was executed by the deceased under his undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation. He also denied any knowledge of the deceased being in possession of the petitioner's ornaments and wearing apparel or that he had removed them from the deceased's house. The respondent further alleged that the petitioner had been living apart from her husband for more than twenty years before his death, and submitted that any claim which the petitioner might otherwise have against the estate of the deceased in respect of ornaments and clothes was barred by limitation.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1905.

GOLD AND SILVER WORK IN BENGAL.

AN excellent monograph on gold and silver work in the Bengal Presidency has just been issued, by the Bengal Secretariat, from the pen of Mr. D. N. Mookerji, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. It is illustrated by reproductions of photographs and is altogether a work to be commended to the student of Eastern industries. Mr. Mookerji shows that gold and silver were not only known in the Vedic period, but were worked into ornaments of various descriptions. Judging from relics Mr. Mookerji concludes that the passion for personal decorations in ancient India assumed the form of an inordinate fondness for gold jewellery. Both social and climatic conditions contributed to the development of this taste, and this curious contrast to the general simplicity of Indian life did not escape the attention of travellers. The names of Indian ornaments have come down in tradition from the Vedas, but the forms of many of them have been changed. On the whole, it is found there has been a gradual, steady and marked advance towards refinement. But in many instances the very forms shown in the ancient sculptures of Bhubaneswar in Orissa and of Sanchin, for instance, have come down to the present day and may be seen among the unsophisticated classes remote from towns, where modern influences on fashion have not yet penetrated. In India, as Mr. Mookerji observes, things move slowly ; the life and arts here are still, indeed, the life and arts of antiquity. The processes of refining gold in use in India today are essentially those as were in vogue in Europe in ancient days. In the large towns some of the goldsmiths have adopted Western methods, but they are the exception. And the tools they work with are still primitive. A request to see them is generally answered by the production of one or two coverless tin boxes containing what may be shortly described as scrap-iron. A small hole in the mud floor does service as a furnace, an earthenware bowl and a couple of fans, generally innocent of handles, complete the paraphernalia of a goldsmith's shop, yet with the crudest tools and appliances the artificers turns out articles of exquisite design and perfect proportion.

It appears that the patrons of the both gold and silversmiths generally advance the material. People who can afford to pay good prices order their goods from Calcutta, Cuttack or Dacca. This is said to discourage local workmen, who fall back upon the poor and middle classes for their subsistence. Thus excellence of workmanship is sacrificed to the quantity of out-turn with the result that art degenerates. Of good, bad and indifferent workers in the precious metals, according to last census, there are something over a hundred and five thousand. These devote their whole time to the industry, but there are 9,135 persons who, besides working in gold and silver, eke out an existence as agriculturists. In most districts we learn goldsmiths are greatly handicapped by the want of a designer. It is inevitable, writes Mr. Mookerji, that under the circumstances, the imitative faculty should be developed at the expense of the creative. They execute orders, but do not launch out on a new idea, while they seldom or never turn out a piece of original work. They can copy even an intricate pattern wonderfully well ; but unless they are making some new design to order, they have no pattern before them, and they make again what they and their fathers have made so often before. This is the great fault of all Indian art and to correct it efforts have been made in Calcutta Bombay, Madras and elsewhere, not without good results ; but to repeat Mr. Mookerji's observation, in India things move slowly. The Schools of Art and art workshops will accomplish all that is expected of them some day, but that day is not yet within calculable distance. There is hardly an important village in Bengal without a goldsmith's shop, but despite the universality of the trade, there is nothing particularly noticeable in the style of the articles produced, excepting in the two important centres of Cuttack and Dacca. When the village goldsmith shall have realised that a training in the nearest school of art is essential, he will seek it and not till then will he be anything more than the mere copyist he is found to be in all parts of the country.

It is shown that Western influences have to some extent made themselves felt in the larger centres of the goldsmith industry. Under the influence of European society and the influx of machine-made articles from Birmingham and London, foreign forms of ornament are being introduced into the country. Vases, trays, tea-pots and other articles are being produced by Indian gold and silversmiths. But, says the monograph, they limp a long way behind the possibilities of the case. Such articles often betray a confusion of taste, and Mr. Mookerji suggests that in persuading them to fashion their goods to European uses, it may be well to allow Indian workmen to adhere to their own schemes of ornamentation. The greatest mistake, he thinks, the native gold and silversmiths can probably make is to try and copy the machine-turned articles of Europe. They can no more do it than, perhaps, any machinery in the world can rival the handiwork in their own special line. It is for refined public taste to distinguish between what things may be done by machinery and what things must be done by hand, but unfortunately, few Indian goldsmiths possess that much to be desired quality, and it is for them rather to enlighten the native public than to be enlightened by their customers. Mr. Mookerji laments what he terms the decline of Indian art. He ruminates. "The tendency of British rule is to level down, so that while the lower classes are better off with greater security and an immense development of trade to assist them, the rich luxurious —often the idle—class, the supporters of art industries is disappearing save in the Native States. In British territory, the court favourites, male and female, the patrons of the goldsmith and jeweller and of the worker in valuable tissues, are extinct, or have little money for such varieties." Many of the artificers and their descendants, adds Mr. Mookerji, quoting Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, are turning to more remunerative employment, often to the Railway workshops where the Indian craftsman in patient, in temper, in delicacy of execution is found without a rival.

THE DETERIORATION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

SOME time ago, Colonel H. Goad, Director of the Army Remount Department, wrote to one of the Australian papers on the subject of the deterioration of Australian horses. Mr. E. Reginald White has now answered this in the Sydney "Morning Herald" and drives home several points well worthy of note. "The letter of Colonel Goad" he says "should not be allowed to go unanswered nor unheeded. No doubt the Colonel is right in saying that "our horses have deteriorated," but it is safe to say only very temporarily, as with the return of good seasons our horses will, and even now, are increasing rapidly in size, substance, and quality, and the shortage will soon overtake the demand when Australia will be able to compete in the Indian horse trade with any country in the world. Nor is India likely to leave us, admitting as she does, that their army is the best horsed in the world, and entirely on Australian horses. On all hands we hear of and see the improvement in our horses, the last two years- the beginning of the good seasons—showing that all we want is a continuance of good seasons." Australians are keen breeders of horses and readily adapt themselves to the requirements of the horse trade. Assistance by the Government, thinks Mr. White, is useless and he fails to see how the Government could do any good by encouraging the breeding of two or three thousand horses for the Indian Army. Turning to Colonel Good's statement that the Government pays £180,000 to Australia for horses and even then finds a difficulty in supplying the requirements, Mr. White says : "The causes, I think, are to be found in the following :—That the price paid, viz., £45, is not high enough for the very high standard of horse required, the same horse being worth in Australia from £25 to £35 ; (2) That the Indian private market offers prices equal to Government without the necessity of passing so strict a test as imposed by Government." These reasons put the matter on a par with the supply of horses for the Home Army. The Government has an idea that, if the value of a two-year old is £20, its value eighteen months later is only £20 plus the value of its keep. This is obviously absurd from a business point of view, but Mr. White's arrogant refusal of Government aid is equally open to objection. France, Italy and Germany all find that the only way to secure suitable horses and a proper supply for the Army is to encourage breeding by other means than mere buying. The question of whether the Australian horse is deteriorating can only be judged from this side by the class of animal shipped and naturally the breeders will only send a forty-five pound horse for £45. If Colonel Goad is serious in his assertion respecting deterioration, and we presume he has gone deeply into the matter before making such an assertion, we are surprised that no effort is made to introduce South American stock to this country, There is excellent blood, there and the horses are already accustomed to abnormal climatic conditions while the competition involved could have the effect of standardising the price of a standard class of animal.

THE FINANCIAL SPIDER AND THE RUBBER FLY.

THE boom in rubber is, it seems, bringing with it the attendant evils of the unscrupulous Company Promoter. The damage he can do to an industry is enormous, and in this case he is more to be feared than the exceedingly improbable discovery of a synthetic rubber. Financial writers looking round for a new topic, discover a movement in a market and "write it up." If it be the introduction of an industry into a new place so much the better for the company promoter. Rubber has always been tantalising to the investor. It is one of the few things in which all substitutes are inferior, and the supply has never been equal to the demand. The growth of it, therefore, in Southern India and Ceylon has naturally given rise to great hopes in the hearts of the planters in these areas, and everyone is trying to add the rubber tree to the other items of the plantation. Amongst a few there is a genuine effort to build up the industry upon a proper basis, but there is a much larger number whose tendency is to introduce rubber for the purposes of a snatch profit. They know that the market at home is ready and, regardless of the consequences, they are trying to be first in the field. The danger of this is a very real one as has been shown by the West African rubber trade. The prospects at present are magnificent, and for the future good of the industry every effort should be made to stifle the companies which are so obviously the offspring of men ignorant of the elements of successful planting. It would be well if industries such as these were taken under the official wing. Reports by properly qualified, and not self-styled experts, would do much to help investors towards a decision as to the value of properties and even more towards avoidance of the sharks who are always waiting to exploit imitations of sound enterprises for their own advantage. The expenses of such official supervision need not fall upon the Government. Consular reports deal with such matters at long intervals, but a system of even voluntary registration of all details and an official verification inspection would be of such value for market purposes that if a fee were charged it would soon become a source of revenue rather than of expense, and the investor would have the advantage of knowing when he was speculating in a real estate and when in paper.

THE MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ESTATES.

THE somewhat belated report on the Government management of private estates in the Central Provinces for 1903-04 shows that there has been a further reduction of the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards by the number of eighteen. Eight estates, of which the management had become impossible, owing to their indebted condition, were given up in the districts of Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, and only six now remain under management in each of these districts. Thus considerable progress has been made in the policy of relieving the Court of Wards of the charge of hopelessly encumbered estates. Eight new estates were taken over for management, and the total number at the end of September was 99. The principal source of income in nearly all estates is from rental payments, and realizations in this respect were good, amounting to Rs. 6,64,000 out of a demand of seven lakhs. A satisfactory item in the year's work was the increased revenue from forests. In the Nerbudda Division the income in twenty estates has nearly doubled, while the estate forests of the Nagpur Division brought in an income of Rs. 75,000. A serious note is, however, struck by the inability of the Court of Wards to deal effectively with certain estates, more particularly in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. After years of management the debt of a few estates is now larger than when they were taken over. An instance of this is the Konda Kalan estate in Damoh, where after fifteen years the management of the debt has increased from Rs. 9,724 to Rs. 15,302, and the Umardha estate in Hoshangabad where the debt is now almost trebled, although it has been under the Court for ten years. As so many of the estates are indebted, the amount that can be spent on improvements is small. In Nagpur the expenditure fell from Rs. 17,326 to Rs. 10,228, and in Chhattisgarh from Rs. 43,672 to Rs. 32,709, and in the two Northern Divisions, where the indebtedness in greatest, very little could be done. However, in the Phuljhar estate of Sambalpur Rs. 21,360 were spent on experiments by the Executive Engineer of the Chattisgarh States Division, of which Rs. 5,500 were spent in an irrigation work and Rs. 6,000 on the maintenance and improvement of roads, while Rs. 7,500 were spent in irrigation tanks in the Kauria estate of Raipur.

A GENERAL reduction of cable rates is announced.

OVER two and a half millions are to be spent on naval works at home.

GOOD sport was enjoyed at the first extra meeting at Poona on Saturday

REPORTS from Kulu state that the earthquake on the morning of the 26th instant was severely felt there, but no damage was done.

THERE will be a concentration of the Punjab Imperial Service Troops at Lahore during the Royal visit in November.

A VERDICT has been recorded in favour of Miss Mell in the Mymenning Slander case, the damages being assessed at Rs. 12,000.

A MEETING in connection with the Aga Khan motor reliabilitiy trials will be held at the Napier Hotel, Poona on August 2nd.

ACCOMMODATION for six more companies of British Infantry is being provided at Cherat during the summer months.

THE Committee which is sitting at Simla to consider the question of allowances to clerks is expected to present its report by the middle of next month

THE troops which will take part in the manœuvres at Ballabgarh in December will be drawn from the Lahore, Meerut, Lucknow and Mhow Divisions.

ON Thursday Mr. Robert Russell of Calcutta while pushing away a boatman hit him in the eye with his umbrella. The boatsman's condition is critical.

IT is understood that the building programme next year in connection with the military redistribution scheme will be drawn up before the Government leave Simla.

MR. BENTON, Chief Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, retires from the service in the beginning of August when Mr. Mullaly will be confirmed in his place.

HIS Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan left by the P. and O. steamer Oriental on Saturday. He will not return to Bombay till after the Royal visit to Calcutta,

AN elaborate programme including Royal luncheon at Cowes and Windsor and also at the Guildhall is being arranged in honour of the visit of the French Fleet to England.

THE services of the Hon. Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, C. I. E, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and General Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

THE submission of the Russians, who are surrounded in Saghalien is imminent. A strong Japanese force is blockading Vladivostock. The Japanese are willing to agree to an armistice.

THERE is a great outcry, in the German Press, against the proposed cruise of the Channel Squadron in the Baltic, Germany claims to be guardian of these waters.

IT IS anticipated that the news regarding famine in Russia will greatly stimulate the export of wheat from India in general and the Punjab in particular. Upwards of 20,000 tons have been conveyed to Karachi by the North-Western Railway this month.

IT is said in respect to the recent announcement as to the withdrawal of the proposals relating to military officers in civil employ, that the question of stopping military promotion will not be raised, even in the case of future applicants for such employment. We may therefore hope that the matter has been finally set at rest.

ACCORDING to the latest private reports received at Kobe from Vladivostok, there are now over twenty Russian destroyers and torpedo-boats at that port. There are also two large cruisers, one of which is in dock. Being afraid of a sudden Japanese attack, the Russians there are keeping watch against surprise by means of a balloon. Almost all the civil inhabitants have left Vladivostok.

CAPTAIN O'CONNOR, Royal Garrison Artillery, who has been representing British interests at Gyantse, since the withdrawal of the Mission from Tibet, has been admitted to the Indian Army as a special case. He has for several years past been employed in connection with Tibetan affairs, of which he has expert knowledge, and his future should be in the Political Department of the Government of India.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

IT might be early September instead of late July here, so intermittent have the showers become, so beautiful are the cloud effects. The expected has happened. The rains have almost entirely ceased throughout Upper India. We trust it is only a temporary break, but anxiety is considerable, for the critical period in the crops will soon be reached. The young plants for the autumn harvest are in the ground, and must be watered ere long, or they will die when there is no time in which to sow them again. Guzarat has received an unusually large amount of rain, and the Central Provinces, where the power of the people to withstand drought is also small, have done particularly well, so far, but north of these favoured regions the deficiency is very considerable. The whole of the Punjab and much of Rajputana and the United Provinces are short of their usual allowance, and the monsoon current is so weak, on both sides of India, that hopes of improvement are uncertain. It is a period of anxiety, but not of anything worse, as yet.

About the sharpest earthquake which Simla has received, for six weeks, reminded us here in the small hours of Wednesday morning, that the effects of the original catastrophe have not yet worn off. No damage seems to have been done by it, and the Simla houses have now been so thoroughly tested by recurring shocks that their occupants feel less doubts than at first on the subject of their stability. One distinguishes now between the short, often double, jog of the locally produced earthquake and the drawn out tremor of the movement which originates at a distance. The one of Wednesday morning must have been due to some further settlement of the strata in this portion of the Himalayas. Another, which occurred the previous afternoon, was of the distant type. Few people noticed it at all, but the seismograph in the Simla observatory recorded movements which went on for nearly an hour. No information has yet been received from the outside world of the even more noticeable distant earthquake which was recorded in all the Indian observatories about a fortnight ago. It now appears, however, that the Kodaikanal instrument was even more violently affected than were those of Bombay and Simla. It is probable, therefore, that the disturbance was somewhere at the bottom of the Indian Ocean, possibly about Java which has long been known as a centre of earthquake activity.

Of official announcements made here, since my last letter, the most important has been the one relating to the improvement of Calcutta. A scheme to spend six million sterling to open up new streets in the capital of the country interests Simla officials, who almost all spend their winters in Calcutta, only one degree less closely than those who reside there all the year round. In some ways the winter visitor is hit even harder than is the permanent resident by the congestion which prevails. Rents may be high for the resident but for officials, with establishments elsewhere to maintain, they have become almost prohibitive. Families which in the ordinary course would go to Calcutta for the winters are making Lucknow and Umballa their head-quarters instead. Officials are taking to herding into clubs and boarding houses during the Calcutta season from sheer inability to pay for houses to themselves. The scheme for opening up new streets means a prospect of cheaper suburbs where officials will be able to afford to take houses as they did before rents rose so high. Wives and children, who are now left to winter up-country, will accompany their husbands and fathers to Calcutta. What applies to Simla officials applies everywhere to planters and district officers whose duties take them periodically to Calcutta. The total community affected is so large as to form a not important factor in increasing the European community of the capital. The improvements which are to be made will bring in a class of persons whose incomes will swell appreciably the money wealth of the city.

During the past few days a further step has been taken here towards putting that important Anglo-Indian educational institution, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, upon its legs again after the fire. Plans for new buildings to be constructed by the Punjab Government, have been prepared, and I understand that arrangements have been made, whereby the system of the administration of the College will be modified to render, the requisite official assistance possible. The governing body at present consists of four ex-officio and four co-opted governors. In future, only two will be co-opted, the other two seats upon the council going to Government representatives. This will be a guarantee, that the tax-payer's money, which is to be spent upon restoring the institution, will be properly laid out. The existing walls are to be used, as far as possible, in the new construction, but larger and more suitable rooms are to be provided. The main dormitories will be as before, in the upper stories of the central block. But additional accommodation for masters will be added and the whole of the available space will be rearranged. When the new buildings have been completed, Simla will possess a school for Anglo-Indian boys of which it can justly be proud. The boys are at present housed in temporary quarters, which will be required for other purposes shortly. The rebuilding scheme is therefore being pushed on with to provide the necessary accommodation at an early date.

The Simla A. D. C. makes a gallant struggle to keep abreast with the theatrical out-put, and often is all too deplorably successful, considering what the character of the modern out-put is. Many a poor play is better acted here than it deserves, for the amateur stage in India is still almost certainly indebted to the London playwright for its pieces, the indigenous artist not having yet arisen who is capable of serious home-made drama based upon the life we know. Farce makes a sporadic appearance, farce which could not be understood outside the operation of the monsoon currents, but "the legitimate" has not yet been appreciably enriched by Anglo-Indian dramatists. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find the A. D. C. turning, for a refreshing change, to the productions of another period. Not surprising, and yet in no small degree courageous. I don't know how much of Sheridan Simla, would stand in a season ; but, doubtless, the prevailing taste in stage matters at home is pretty faithfully reflected here, and it would be discreet not to presume upon it too far. We may even applaud with some special cordiality the success which has attended the present effort to present "The Rivals". In producing this play the A. D. C. has certainly done its best work of the current season.

"The Rivals" is, of course, a play that goes of itself. It is so full of character, of dialogue, of inimitable situation, that its mere enunciation is calculated to give a very lively kind of pleasure. This does not, of course, imply that it is not a play that gains enormously by sympathetic treatment, and this it received in every part from the ladies and gentlemen cast to produce it last night. The acting naturally reached more than one level, but the appreciation of the actors and actresses was singularly uniform, and added enormously to the pleasure of the audience. Colonel William's Sir Anthony Absolute was a piece of admirably finished and technically excellent acting which would be hard to beat in amateur performance, a capital and conscientious carrying out of the author's intention, unfailingly perceived. Captain Forester presented Jack with grace and charm, Mr. A. Dawson made an admirably irritating Faulkland, and Major Poynter as Bob Acres was received with great enthusiasm. He handled the part, which is, of course, one of the happiest bits of comedy conceived, very cleverly, Mr. Thornhill as Sir Lucius never forgot his brogue and made the pleasantest impression, and Mr. Waddell and Captain Young as the servants Fag and David differentiated themselves with much art. The honours of the evening fell, perhaps, rather to the men, with the brilliant exception of Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Malaprop, which was an admirably ingenuous performance ; and Mrs. Shekleton as Lydia was pictorially faultless. Such criticism as one has the heart for, of so careful a piece of work, might perhaps concern itself with the general enunciation, which was not studied enough in the character of the period. The dresses gave the impression of great exactitude as well as a very agreeable effect and the piece went with unusual smartness, both in the dialogue and management. Its success should encourage our artists to repeat their experiment in the classic field.

VLADIVOSTOCK DOOMED.

THE RUSSIAN COLLAPSE IN SAGHALIEN.

Peace Probabilities.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

The rest of the Russian force in Saghalien is isolated to the south-east of Alexandrovsk and their submission is imminent.

This will make the Japanese virtual masters of the whole island.

There is much rejoicing over it at Tokio.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A strong Japanese squadron is blockading Vladivostock.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Baron Komura's Secretary states that nothing of importance was discussed at Oyster Bay yesterday.

President Roosevelt did not request an armistice.

LONDON, JULY 29.

In an interview which took place at New York, M. Sato said that Japan was perfectly willing to agree to an armistice after the credentials of the Plenipotentiaries are examined.

LONDON, JULY 28.

There is increasing distress among the labouring classes at St. Petersburg, owing to the strikes, and many families have been expelled from their lodgings, and are now sleeping in the open.

THE NIJNI NOVGOROD FAIR.

A Deserted City.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The great annual fair at Nijni Novgorod opened yesterday. The town is almost empty and the majority of the shops are shut.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

The "Novosti" Suspended.

The press censorship in Russia is increasingly stringent and many suspensions have taken place in connection with the reform agitation.

The leading journal "Novosti" has been suspended for two months.

THE CRUISE OF THE BRITISH CHANNEL SQUADRON,

Great Outcry in Berlin.

The forthcoming cruise of the British Channel Squadron in the Baltic Sea is causing a great outcry in Berlin.

The Conservative newspapers there claim that the Baltic Sea must be regarded as exclusively controlled by the countries bordering it, and Sweden, Denmark and Russia, being unable to say much, Germany must be considered as the Mistress of that sea.

DEBATE ON NAVAL WORKS.

Enormous Expenditure.

LONDON, JULY 28.

In the debate in the House of Commons on Naval Works, Mr. Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said the Admiralty was determined to push on with the works at Rosyth, and not to proceed with the extension of Chatham Dockyard, Rosyth possessing greater strategic, economic and industrial advantages The strategic advantages were evident, but he did not wish to enlarge upon them.

The preliminary cost would be two and a half million.

THE VOLUNTEER QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Forster Opposes Concessions.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A private Conference between Mr. Arnold Forster and forty-two Colonels of the Volunteer Forces, lasting four and a half hours, took place yesterday.

It is understood that Mr. Forster is opposed to granting any concession.

THE COMING VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

Programme of Entertainments.

LONDON, JULY 28.

In connection with the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth next month, Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman have headed a movement to give the French officers a Parliamentary luncheon in Westminster Hall.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The whole programme of the entertainment of the French officers in August is most elaborate comprising a Royal luncheon at Cowes and Windsor, and a luncheon at the Guildhall, culminating in the luncheon at Westminster Hall, which is regarded as quite an exceptional compliment.

The "Bengal Times" has a blunt way of dealing with those whose requests do not meet with its approval. Amongst other answers to correspondents is :—

Palace.—A mansion does not necessarily become a palace because a Bishop lives in it. There are several so-called palaces, but they are not so really.

"Applicant."—If you to wish to see a copy of our paper, please remit nine annas—our charge with postage. Our paper is not published with a view of giving away copies gratuitously."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

Candidates Warned to be Ready.

LONDON, JULY 30.

There is a growing belief that a general election will take place in the autumn.

The Scottish Conservative candidates have been officially warned to be ready for the same before the end of October.

BOYCOTT ON AMERICAN GOODS IN CHINA.

Movement Extending.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The boycott on American goods in China is extending. Work has been forbidden at the Standard Oil Company's new premises at Canton.

SECRETARY TAFT IN JAPAN.

Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt have left Tokio for Kyoto after a remarkable series of semi-official entertainments. A most distinguished assemblage of officials and military and naval officers bade them farewell.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storthing has unanimously adopted the Swedish proposals for a referendum on the 13th August, relative to a dissolution of the Union.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE STATES.

Numerous cases of yellow fever have occurred at New Orleans, and it is spreading to other cities.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup :—

Chaucer	1
Song Thrush	2
Sun Bonnet	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Yorkshire has beaten Notts by an innings and 55 runs.

Kent has beaten Middlesex by an innings and 116 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Gloucester by ten wickets.

Warwickshire has beaten Northampton by four wickets.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Australians have beaten Surrey by 22 runs.

Sussex has beaten Hants by six wickets.

Leicester has beaten Derby by 87 runs.

Essex has beaten Middlesex by seven wickets.

UNFORTUNATE ATTACK ON A BOATMAN.

SERIOUS INJURY CAUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

On Thursday morning about 7 o'clock, Mr. Robert M. Russell, Manager of Burn & Co.'s engine works, Howrah, went down to the foreshore at the Koila Ghat, intending to proceed by boat to the yard. A boat-man, named Shaik Ahmed Ali, went to him and offered his boat for hire whereupon Mr. Russell ordered him away and poked at him with his umbrella which entered the man's eye causing serious injuries. Ahmed Ali was removed to hospital where it was found that his eye was seriously injured, the lens being affected so badly that the eye had be removed.

Mr. Russell was arrested by Inspector Hamilton and released on bail. Mr. Russell says he had no intention of injuring the man's eye and is willing to compensate him. The man's condition is uncertain.

THE NEW CABLE RATES.

GENERAL REDUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

It is notified that from the 1st August the following reduced charges for telegrams to Europe and places beyond come into force. The charge per word to all countries in Europe except Russia and Turkey, via Teheran and Suez, is one rupee eight annas ; to Russia in Europe, including the Caucasus, and Turkey in Europe via Suez, one rupee eight annas ; to Canada, Montreal and Quebec two rupees four annas ; to New York, two rupees four annas ; to Philadelphia and Washington, two rupees six annas ; Chicago two rupees seven annas ; to Jamaica, three rupees twelve annas ; and to South America and British Guinea, seven rupees fourteen annas. If telegrams are sent via Turkey to the above named places the rates are two annas cheaper. The rates above given are all via Teheran or Suez. No reduction of the Press rates is made at present.

FAREWELL TO SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

POONA, JULY 29.

The members of the Deccan Club gave a farewell party to the hon'ble Sir James Monteath, prior to his departure to England this evening at Club premises, commonly known as the Town Hall here. Nearly all the members of the Club were gathered together. There were also several guest amongst whom were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Stewart, Major Mills, Captain Addler, Captain Nicholson and and several others.

Sir James Monteath accompanied by the hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty arrived shortly after 6 p. m. and was received by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, president of the Club and was conducted by him to the hall. There was a very pleasant exchange of courtesies and friendly feeling among the members of the Club. After spending about an hour Sir James wishing the Club every prosperity left the premises.

THE MYMENSING SLANDER CASE.

VERDICT FOR MISS MELL.

"STATESMAN'S" STRONG COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The Mymensing slander case, which has occupied the attention of the High Court for several days was concluded yesterday. Mr. Justice Stephen in a very strong judgment pronounced that the statements detrimental to Miss Mell, which had been made by the defendant, Mr. W. H. Lee, to two of his colleagues, were not privileged. His Lordship considered that as a consequence of this finding it was unnecessary for the purposes of the case to examine the considerable body of evidence that had been adduced. He then turned to the consideration of the second question, whether plaintiff had established her claim to special damages by the fact of the statements having been made by the defendant. He held that the rumours, when analysed, all came back to persons, who were entitled to very little credit or to none at all, and he found that as a result of the rumours circulated in the station that both Miss Mell and her mother had been made to suffer seriously. His Lordship, therefore, while pointing out that no pecuniary compensation could make up for the suffering which plaintiff had undergone, assessed the damages at Rs. 12,500 with costs on scale.

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The "Statesman" to-day comments on the Mell versus Lee slander case. It concludes a vigorous article as follows :—" The entire chain of circumstances disclosed in the evidence points to a systematic persecution of Miss Mell by the officials of the district, backed by the approval of the highest authorities in the province. Let it be remembered that stories were told to the Lieutenant-Governor by a Christian Missionary who is accused of spreading abominable stories about other ladies in the station that any man who allowed it to be known that he stood by Miss Mell thereby put himself in danger of sharing the stigma, that as least one Civilian in the station who was detached from Cabul was transferred to another district, that the Sessions Judge made no secret of power behind him and that, although more than one witness afterwards admitted the injustice of action taken at the Club meeting, two members only had the courage to go against the force of official pressure. The public necessarily connect the scandalous and perverted conscience of Mymensing with a certain document which has attained a ludicrous notoriety under the name of the Carlyle circular. There is no Divisional Commissioner immediately concerned in the case before us, but it furnishes nevertheless an object lesson as shocking as any one may wish to see of the state of affairs which would inevitably follow the practical adoption of principle embodied in that preposterous document."

THE CALCUTTA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,

VICTORY FOR DALHOUSIE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The final tie of the Football Association's Shield Tournament was played between the Calcutta and Dalhousie teams on the Calcutta ground this evening before a crowd which could hardly have fallen short of 20,000 people, and the game proved to be one of the most sensational ever fought in Calcutta. The Dalhousie team won by four goals to three.

A CARROLL ON QUEEN'S ROAD 1905.

BEING a history in parody, for the proper appreciation of which there is required an intimate acquaintance with the Walrus and the Carpenter and with the current discussions regarding Overbridges at Chaupati and Marine Lines.

The "Times" was writing lustily,
  Writing with all his might ;
He did his very best to make
  The figures come out right ;
And this was scarcely odd, because
  He's spoiling for a fight.

The "B. G." wrote more airily
  As if she thought the sun
Would hardly cease to rise and set
  Whichever party won ;
'Besides, to pull the Times's leg"
  She said "is rather fun."

The level-crossing gates were shut,
  The trains passed one by one ;
You could not see a bridge because
  No bridge was yet begun ;
No trams were running on the road,
  There were no trams to run.

The Chamber and the C. I. T.
  Were working hand in hand ;
They growsed like anything to see
  The railway on that land ;
"If this were only swept away"
  They said "it would be grand."

"If furious leaders in the "Times"
  Were written every day,
Do you suppose" the Chamber said
  "They'd sweep the thing away ?"
"I doubt it" said the Trust whose role
  Is to improve Bombay.

"Oh ! Government let's have a talk,"
  The Chamber did beseech,
"About Colaba and Church Gate,
  Queen's Road and Back Bay beach,
And how we ought to place them all
  Beyond the railway's reach."

The Senior Member looked at him
  And shook his wary head ;
The Senior Member frowned at him
  And the only word he said
Was : "We have spoken; go and try
  The Railway Board instead."

But correspondents hurried up
  All eager for the fray;
Their style was crude, their logic nil,
  But still they wrote away;
And this was very odd because
  They'd nothing much to say.

Thus letters to the Editor
  Came pouring in galore,
And still their sense grew less and less,
  Their numbers more and more.
The B. M. C. said nothing but
  "Give *me* the whole foreshore."

The Chamber and the C. I. T.
  Waited a month or so,
While all the Railway Boardmen lay
  Conveniently low;
The public at shut crossing gates
  Stood waiting in a row.

The rest of this true story will be written at a later date, somewhere about the period of the Greek Kalends.

C. R. SAIL.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 29.

There was a large attendance at the first extra meeting to-day, but the number of book makers was smaller than usual, several well-known faces being missing and as the betting was fairly evenly distributed in all the races the few who were present made a far better thing out of the day than their clients. In the opening race Maiden made a splendid run for it, winning by a neck over Girjistan, while Darby, the favourite, was quite out of it. In the Arab pony trial Sir Jamal led from the start and finished easily. Testwood was equally fortunate at the start in the Summer Plate, winning by the same amount. The most exciting event of the day was the July Plate, Jubilant and Apology were the only two with a chance for the first place and they made a splendid run for it. The former got away first and led by a length, but at the bend Apology crept up and won with an easy length and a quarter. Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Bull, Major H. H. Butler, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Forbes, Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Paterson and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell were the Stewards, the first named being Judge. Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeeshaw was clerk of the scales and Mr. A. O'Gorman starter. The results of the seven events were as follows :—

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1904, 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties,—Winner race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Mardin 8st 5lbs, c d 8st 6lbs.................................C B Mahomed 1
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Girjistan 8st 2lbs Southall 2
Mr A M Ameer's b a l Wait-a-While 8st 5lbs Robinson 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Victor Wild 8st 13lbs.................................Foster 4

Also ran:—Practical, 8-11, Shamsherjung, 8-11, Karadev, 8-11 Ashroff, 8-11 Afghanistan 8-8, Dayar, 8-5, Darby, 7-4.

Betting :—10 to 1 Maiden 7 to 4 against Victor, Wild 4 to 1, Girgistan, 9 to 5 Darby, 5 to 1 Wait-a-while 10 to 1.

Won by a neck : Two lengths between second and third. Time :—1 min. 10 secs.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50, For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have never won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over 14 hands to carry 9st. 12lbs, W. I. Allowance.—Ponies which have not own a race value Rs. 1,300, 6lbs. ; Rs. 900, 12lbs.; Rs. 200, 18lbs.; Rs. 100, 24lbs. (not accumulative).—Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr A J De Sousa's b a h Sir Jamal 7st 13lbs A Hoyt 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h False Start 8st 5lbs.................................Foster 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 7st 10lbs Melsom 3
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 8st 8lbs Heeroo 4

Also ran :—Bandit II, 8-11, Eed, 8-4 cd 8-6 Panall 8-2, Sheik, 8-2 c d 9-1, Sugger 8-2, cd 8-6, Dilerjung, 7-10,

Betting :—6 to 4 against False Start, 3 to 1 Little Joker, 5 to 1 Bandit II, 6 to 1 Sir Jamal, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Won by a length, half a length between second and third. Time :—1 min 24 1-5 secs.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500 : second, Rs. 200 ; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for horses.—Distance—

Messrs. Avasia and Bleache's, br c g Testwood 8st, 4lbs..................................A. Hoyt 1
Aga S. Shah's b aus g Prestwick, 7st. 2lbs. Kamad 2
Mr. L. S. Allen's b aus m Caroline 7st, 11 lbs. Dhondi 3
Mr Bertie Allen's b aus g Jim Gosper 8st, 3lbs. Morrison 4

Aso ran :—Saints Marquise 8st, 12lbs. Riverside II 8st 6lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Testwood and Prestwick, 8 to 1 Caroline 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Won by half a length same between second and third. Time 1 min 24 3-5 secs.

THE MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200 second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs W. A. reduced 5lbs ; Penalties—Winners, since 31st March 1903, of race value Rs 150 or over ; once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., three times 12lbs., oftener 18lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 5lbs, Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's bah Hampstead 8st 4lbs cd 8st 6lbs.................................C. B. Mahomed 1
Mr J. Jacob's g a h Asad 7st 12lbs..........Dhondi 2
Mr. Curmer's bah Arabian Flag 9st 2lbs A Hoyt 3
Mr. G. K's b a h Talisman 10st 2lbs A...Melsom 4

Also ran :—Monsoon, 8-12, Antonio, 7-12. Dervish 7-7 Royal 6-69 cd 7-0.

Betting :—2½ to 1 against Hampstead 4 to 1 Royal and Arabian Flag, 7 to 1 Talisman 10 to 1 and longer odds the rests.

Won by two lengths same between Asad and Arabian Flag. Time :—1min. 44 1-5secs.

THE JULY PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 500 or over. W. A and C. reduced 10lbs, Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1903 of race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 5lbs ; twice 10lbs ; three times 14lbs ; oftener 21lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 2 and under, 7lbs. Distance. —5 furlongs.

Messrs, Bleach and Avasia's b a g Apology 8st 4lbs.................................A. Hoyt 1
Mr. G. K's b aus m Jubilant 8st 4lbs......Melsom 2
Aga Shah's b ef Rushbrooke 8st 4lbs......Kamad 3
Mr. R.J. Hunters b aus g War Dance 8 1 c d 8st 3lbs 4

Also ran :—Nevermore 5-11, T rent 8-4 cd 8 5, Arditi 7-11 Dirty Boy.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Apology, 3 to 1 against Jubilant, 7 to 1 Rushbrooke, 8 to 1 Arditi and Dirty Boy, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Won by a length and a quarter with Rushbrooke a good two and a half lengths off, rest nowhere !

Time—1 min. 5 4-5secs.

The Midget Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under, new measurement, 13-3 to carry 8st, 12lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 150 or over, over, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs ; three times 12lbs ; oftener, 18lbs Distance.—5 furlongs.

Messrs G A S Mahomed A A Saif and LK Kapadia's b a h Settler 8st 6lbs ....Robinson 1
Messrs Ebrahim Ameer and Peel's b a h Sir Robert 8st 3lbs.................................Heeroo 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Calcutta 8st 4lbs ....Foster 3
Mr A R Dakeel's b a h Zinfandel 7st 2lbs ...Esul 4

Also ran :—Sublime 9-4 British India 8-13 cd 8-7, Tabasco 8-12, Huddal 8-6, Jamrood 8-6, Shah Alum 7-8.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Settler, 4 to 1 Sublime, 5 to 1 Calcutta, 7 to 1 Huddal, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Won comfortably by alength and a half; Sir Robert kept going pluckily beating Calcutta for second place by a length ; Zinfadel coming into fourth place at the finish. Time—1 min, 11 4-5 secs.

THE AMATEUR PLATE—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50, For Ponies 14-1 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 200 since 31st March 1903. 14-1 to carry 11st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1903. race value Rs. 100 or over ; once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs ; three times 12lbs.; oftener 18lbs. Allowances.—Maidens 5lbs. ; C. Bs. 21bs.; Arabs, 35lbs, Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. T. R Badger's ch aus g Curfew Bell 11 st, 6 lbs.................................Major Crawley 1
Major Logan Home's ch aus m Mary June 11st. 2lbs.................................Mr. W. Anderson 2
Mr. F. J. Preston's br aus m Zoe 11 st. 2 lbs Capt Meynell 3
Mr A. B. Reynold's b aus m Rosie-Ball 11 st, 6 lbs ....Owner 4

Betting :—6 to 4 on Curfew Bell 2 to 1 against Zoe, 10 to 1 Mary Jane, 15 to 1 Rose Ball.

Won by a length, Zoe finishing three lengths further back, Time 54 3-5secs.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S FATE.

A few days ago, says the "Madras Mail", we were informed that General Stoessel had been arrested in St. Petersburg, preparatory it was supposed, to being court-martialled in connection with his surrender of Port Arthur. On the 25th ultimo it was reported in Tsingtao, China, that a secret service message had been received by the German Admiral there to the effect that the General had been found guilty of having sold Port Arthur for three million yen, and had been shot in accordance with the finding and sentence of a Court-Martial.

IT is probable that the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar will succeed Mr. Cable as representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL IN BOMBAY.

THE HON. SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

RETIREMENT FROM SERVICE.

THIS week witnesses the retirement on pension of a high Government official, who, having passed successfully through the various grades of the Service, rose to the highest eminence to which a member of the Service could reasonably aspire—who controlled during the last five years, the financial exigencies of Western India and worked hard to promote its commercial and agricultural prosperity with a singleness of purpose, and with an ability, far-sightedness, and moderation in policy, which have gained him the good opinion of both friends and opponents, and have won for him the affectionate regard of all classes of people. The Hon. Sir James Monteath, Senior Member of his Excellency, the Governor's Council, may justifiably congratulate himself upon the general regard and esteem amidst which—after arduous and zealous work for thirty-five years, in the course of which while he looked first to the interests of Government, he always kept before his mind's eye the welfare of those who came under his sway—he finally severs his connection with Western India.

Mr. James Monteath, when he joined the Service in August 1870, came to Bombay with an academic distinction, as an M.A. of the Queen's University, Belfast. Arriving in this country in November 1870, he was placed under the Collectors of Dharwar and Kanara to receive his education in the routine business of the Service. In November 1873, he was placed on special duty in connection with the Kanara Land Assessment case ; and acted as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, in addition to the special duty from April to July 1874. Having reverted for some time to Kanara as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Monteath officiated for a short time as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments and as Secretary to the Council of H. E. the Governor. After a month or so spent at Poona as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge and Assistant Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, he came back to the Secretariat as Under-Secretary in the last mentioned Departments. In October 1878, we find him usefully employed as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana, but after about six months, he was brought back to Bombay as Under-Secretary. Indeed, for some years, Mr. Monteath appeared to have been in charge of as tough work at the Secretariat as his predecessor in Council, the late Hon. Mr. John Nugent. He had a two years' furlough to Europe from August 1879 to July 1881 ; and on his return to this country, we find him working again in the Secretariat. In September 1884, for the first time in his career, he rose to the post of officiating Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, Mr. Monteath had then a six months' furlough to Europe till October 1886 ; and on his return to Bombay in that month, he was appointed Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Reay, in which office be continued for nearly three years. In March 1889, he was appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments. In the following year we find him officiating as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and Superintendent of Stamps. Mr. Monteath had another long furlough to Europe till October 1892, on his return from which he worked at Bijapur as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar. In April 1895, he was brought back to the Secretariat, and was placed in charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments, being at the same time President of the Central Committee for Vernacular examinations. From November 1895, he officiated as Chief Secretary to Government until he was finally confirmed in the office in March 1897. From December 1893, Mr. Monteath ably discharged the duties of an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council ; and his long and valuable services were rewarded in June, 1897 by his being appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

Mr. Monteath was appointed a Member of Council in September 1900 in succession to the late Hon. Mr. John Nugent, in which capacity, during the last five years, his services have been as varied as they have been valuable, and received recognition by his appointment, on the 1st January 1903, as a Knight Commander of the Star of India. During Lord Lamington's recent visit to Aden for a brief period, Sir James Monteath acted as Governor of Bombay. During the five years' tenure of his high office as Member of Council in charge of the Financial portfolio, Sir James has proved himself to be an able and sympathetic administrator. A more independent and straightforward officer never sat in the Executive Council. Somewhat stern and unbending as he seemed to outsiders, he has discharged his duties with zeal, assiduity, and a strict regard to the interests of the people of this Presidency. Sir James has had at times hard fights with the exponents of public opinion, but on the eve of his departure, it is recognised, more readily than ever before, that, whatever were the differences, he had ever been actuated by a high sense of duty, and by a desire to do the greatest good to the Presidency. It has been remarked that, in Select Committees, he not only shewed his desire to meet non-official suggestions as far as it lay in his power, but sometimes took the popular side even at the risk of displeasing officials. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, some of the non-official members referred in graceful terms to Sir James Monteath's approaching departure. One member expressed his appreciation of the great and thoroughly practical interest always taken by the retiring administrator in matters affecting the agricultural and the mercantile communities. As was remarked by Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, it was impossible not to recognise and appreciate that Sir James had been a most capable, conscientious, and high minded administrator, who had always strenuously applied himself to the welfare and advancement of the Presidency, in which he was placed in charge of its finances. He was not only a capable and conscientious administrator, but it had come to be generally recognised that he had always carried out the administration of the affairs of this Presidency with a kindly and sympathetic heart. The honourable non-official members never proved their representative character more fully than when they showered these appreciations on the distinguished public servant now on the eve of his retirement.

Sir James Monteath is to be entertained at dinner by the members of the Service at Poona on Thursday ; and an evening entertainment is to be given in his honour on Friday by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey at his bungalow at Warden Road.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

THE HON. MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

The Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M. R. A. C., lately Commissioner in Sind, has been appointed Member of Council in succession to the Hon. Sir James Monteath. Joining the Service in July 1876, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie arrived in this country in November of the same year, and was placed under the Collector of Satara to learn the routine of official business. For a period of three years, he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Satara, Ratnagiri and Poona successively from June 1878 to July 1881, and had a long furlough to Europe in May 1885. For a year from October 1886 to October 1887 Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was placed on special duty at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and the experience he there acquired doubtless stood him in good stead in the prosecution of his duties in this country. Returning here in November 1887, he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagur, Poona and Belgaum until February 1888, when he was appointed to act as Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In March of the following year, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and having satisfactorily passed a period of probation at Calcutta as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Departments, he was soon promoted to the officiating post of Secretary to the Government of India in those departments at Calcutta and Simla, the duties of which post be performed for a period of about three years.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A New Tube.

YANKEY PROSPECTS.

THE LONDON WOOL MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 14.

INSURANCE company shareholders have, no doubt, noticed the somewhat sensational rise which has occurred in the value of the shares in the County Fire Office within the past month, the appreciation being no less than fourteen points, carrying them to the record price of 47, which represents an enhancement of over 120 per cent over the lowest price recorded last year. Although it is true that the dividend has recently been increased by 4s. per share, one is constrained to think that investors would not be satisfied with a yield of slightly over 2 1/2 per cent. on prospective increases of dividend alone, and, therefore, is not at all surprised to learn that rumours of amalgamation are current, the office generally favoured being the Alliance. The persistent prosperity enjoyed by the County has raised the envy of its colleagues, more than one overture having been, we understand already made to secure the business. The system of sharing the profit with the policy-holders is doubtless in a measure responsible for the past good-fortune attending the operations of this office, no less than £38,000 having been so employed last year. The last annual report contains the following figures : Premiums, £308,000 interest, £23,176 ; capital, £254,560 ; funds, £554,000 ; dividend, 24s, per share. Although, so far, official confirmation is lacking, we understand that the deal will undoubtedly go through and much as we regret the disappearance of old and substantial offices like this, we suppose that combination of capital must be recognised as a necessary evil of the age. It is thought that those responsible for the amalgamation have already secured a modest fortune by reason of the rise above-mentioned.

After much delay there is at length a prospect of the north-east London railway bill being passed into law. The proposal is to construct an electric railway from the Monument in the City to Waltham Abbey, a distance of over fourteen miles. The line is to be an underground tube railway as far as Hackney, and beyond that it will be in the open. The bill is similar to one which was rejected by Parliament two years ago, largely on financial grounds, but on the present occasion the promoters have succeeded in convincing the House of Commons Committee who have been considering the matter that there is a good prospect of the capital required being speedily subscribed and the work of construction commenced. The Committee accordingly passed the preamble of the bill despite the opposition of those interested in the promotion of the long-talked-of "through-route" ween be Hammersmith and north-east London of the Great Eastern Railway Company and others. The Committee, however, imposed stringent conditions, among these being that half the money required for construction must be subscribed within a year from the passing of the bill, and that the tunnels must be constructed at such a low level that if the "through-route" scheme is subsequently authorised the tunnels for the line may be driven above those now authorised. The evidence for the promoters and for the opposition as to the probable receipts from the railway was of a wonderfully conflicting character, but the Committee are evidently satisfied on the point. The prospects of the undertaking, which is capitalised at four millions sterling, must evidently largely depend on whether the "through-route" is authorised in the future. It failed on standing orders this year, and in any case it would have been hung up for some time pending the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic. Probably it will be revived in 1906. In any case, if the present bill gets through the House of Lords, the railway should be of great benefit to north and north-east London, and may be expected to do a large morning and evening business.

Not much encouragement to the bulls can be extracted from the weekly statement of the New York Associated Banks, which shows that the surplus reserves have been further reduced by about three-quarters of a million, to £1,600,000. At the corresponding date last year they amounted to £7,200,000, and the present figure, it is said is the lowest for this date, with three exceptions, for fifteen years. That is a poor basis on which to conduct an active Stock Market campaign, especially in view of the fact that the loans and discounts after a reduction of nearly £900,000 in the past week still amount to £223,000,000 a stupendous total which has only once or twice been exceeded. But the market for a long time past has moved quite independently of intrinsic merits and conditions. It is purely professional, and until some big house collapses we see no reason why the manipulators should not succeed in putting prices still higher. They have performed miracles already and can do so again. At the end of this month people in New York will be coming back from their holidays, and, if the market is sufficiently tempting looking then they may be induced to try their luck once more. A good deal depends on their attitude, and it is a point on which it will only be safe to predict when we know. If the public continue to hold aloof the riggers will be beaten, but if they come into the market there is no saying where the advance may stop. In either case, however, the outlook is so uncertain that people who are not on the spot would be wise to content themselves with the role of onlookers.

To the disappointment caused by the recent hitches connected with their new electric services is added some apprehension that the relations between the Metropolitan and District are not as friendly as they might be. Some astute but not very successful efforts have been made to throw on to the Metropolitan any blame there may be for delays in introducing the new system and for recent irregularities. Seriously, we do not know that anybody is much to blame unless it be the clerk of the weather, who disregarded the liability of the District system to floods after very heavy downpours. It must also be remembered that it has been a very troublesome task to make all the changes required without suspending the ordinary traffic during the period of transformation. On more than one occasion there has been a disposition on the part of the District authorities to bully the Metropolitan, and if the latter company objects who can wonder ? After all, the Metropolitan is a far more important undertaking than the District, and if it elects to take its own course it is surely justified in so doing. This latest development of American methods is particularly lacking in graciousness, because there is in existence a joint committee of the two boards appointed to secure standardisation and interchangeability of rolling stock, &c. Thus, if there is really any reason for complaint, responsibility falls upon both companies. Moreover, the success attending the Metropolitan electric services which have been in operation for six months on the St. John's Wood line is evidence that that company is quite as capable of carrying out these works successfully as the smart District crowd.

English Railway companies have not been so conspicuously successful in conducting their more legitimate business than the shareholders can look on with approbation while they embark capital on other enterprises. Yet there has lately been remarkable development in connection with the provision of docks, steamers, and even hotels, by quite a number of our big railways. The Midland, in particular, is a serious offender, and in spite of promises that capital expenditure would be reduced that company has spent literally millions on docks, steamers, and hotels in the past decade. Only by a careful analysis of a whole series of half-yearly accounts can the extent of these outlays be realised, for the present system of railway accounts conceals the capital expenditure on such undertakings, and gives absolutely no information as to the receipts and expenses of hotels, for example. The Midland has lately completed a Mammoth hotel in Manchester. The expenditure thereon as per the half-yearly accounts from 1898 to 1904 was £822,000. To pay interest alone therefore, at say 4 per cent., a clear profit of about £33,000 a year would be required No particulars of income and expenditure are give at all. At Spiers and Pond's meeting the chairman said that since the opening of the Midland Hotel in Manchester every other hotel had been affected enormously. In fact, he went so far as to say that the Midland Hotel is bigger than is required for the whole trade of Manchester.

Every year the European shipping companies find more trouble in keeping all their tonnage employed on the regular trade routes, and managers of the passenger lines have long since taken to despatching some of their vessels on holiday cruises. For instance, the present summer has witnessed a remarkable addition to the number of boats running to Norway, and trippers have had the choice of many flags under which to journey northwards. Germany has been very successful on this route, and British shipowners will learn with some anxiety that the Hamburg-America directors have decided to inaugurate a Nile service—an example which will doubtless be speedily followed by other countries. Since the British occupation of Egypt the improvement of navigation facilities on this river has absorbed enormous sums of money, to say nothing of incessant care and attention on the part of successive administrators. The advent of foreign competition now that the water-borne tourist traffic is becoming sufficiently large to be remunerative is thus a bitter pill for many shippers, who have regarded the damming of the Nile as giving them exceptional trade facilities on that stream.

The present series of London wool auctions have shown very little variation in prices. Starting with advances on merinos varying up to 5 per cent, it is said that in the case of the most desirable lots, a further slight advance was sometimes obtained. But for inferior parcels, both of grease and scoured, the demand throughout has been comparatively weak, and opening rates, which showed no advance on the previous close, have not always been maintained. These remarks also apply to Cape produce. It looks, however, as if South African wools, like the bulk of Australian shipments, are finding their way to the consumer without the intervention of the London broker. The arrivals since the lists were closed for the present auctions may be taken as a good illustration of this change. Altogether about 6,200 bales have arrived, of which no fewer than 4,500 bales have been forwarded direct to the various consuming centres. If the farmers in South Africa were as intelligent and energetic as those in Australia it is probable that by importing good sheep and improving the breed the shipments could be doubled. As to the prices of crossbreds, these have shown as little variation as merinos. It is evident that under the very peculiar conditions which keep values of coarse crossbreds at so high a level the greatest care on the part of all prudent traders is necessary. Dealers and top-makers who have been accustomed at this season to hold £50,000 worth of coarse wools find that if they wish to hold the same quantity of wool as they had two years ago they must find another £50,000. Experience has invariably shown in the past that no class of wool remains very dear for long. In the meantime spinners and manufacturers who use these wools are having a very bad time and, it is said, contemplate stopping machinery on a large scale.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

From April to August 1893, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie on placed on special duty at Reunion in connection with the question of Cooly Emigration to that colony. He then returned to this Presidency to work as Junior Collector and Collector of Salt Revenue at Poona, and was in August 1895 appointed to act in the same place as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In the following year he had special leave, and was placed on special duty in England from January to May 1896. After his return to this country, we find him in June 1896, officiating at Poona in the post of Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. A month later, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was transferred to Bombay as officiating Secretary to Government in charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments, and he again reverted to Poona as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in which office he was confirmed in July 1897. From October to December 1897, he was sent on a special deputation to Paris. On his return to India in January 1898, we find him working at Poona in the office of Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. In June of the same year, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was brought to Bombay after a long spell of absence to officiate as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and Seperate Departments, and having given satisfaction by an efficient performance of duties, was confirmed in that office in August 1900, being also appointed in August 1899 an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. From November 1901 to April 1902, his services were lent to the Government of India as a member of the Irrigation Commission; and in the latter month, he returned to Bombay, where he worked with remarkable ability as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and Separate Departments. The experience he had acquired at Cirencester was, however, considered to be of such high value, that on his return to this country from a four months' furlough, his services were again placed at the disposal of the Government of India from October 1902 to April 1903.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie officiated as Member of the Executive Council, while Sir James Monteath acted as Governor of Bombay from the 6th September to the 13th December 1903 during Lord Lamington's visit to Aden. In the latter month, on his Excellency's return to Bombay, Mr. Muir-Meckenzie was appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In March 1904, he left Bombay to take up the post of officiating Commissioner in Sind, and three months later was confirmed in that high office. He has been allowed seven months as extra service for the performance of famine duty in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877; and he has also been allowed to count as service, for leave and pension, the period of his deputation to Paris from September 1897 to January 1898.

HERR BEBEL declared at Constance on July 9, at a mass demonstration of workmen in favour of the maintenance of peace, "It is criminal to play with the possibility of a war between France and Germany." And he significantly added:—"But let the Governments remember that, in the event of war, a state of affairs similar to that which now prevails in Russia might arise in our own midst." Upon this the Berlin correspondent of the 'Times" comments—"That these considerations are being appreciated in the proper quarter is shown by an article from the pen of the well-known Pan-Germanic agitator and ex-Governor of German East Africa. General von Liebert. He recognises that the opinion of the masses must increasingly tend to become the determining factor in national policy, and that especially in the case of a country, where universal service prevails success will not attend the nation's arms in war unless the enterprise enjoys national sympathy and is carried through with the full force of the nation's will. The example of Japan is cited as an object-lesson. In the case of Russia, on the other hand, recent events have shown that Socialist propaganda has subverted discipline in the Army, the defeat of which has been followed by revolution. The moral of the comparison and the contrast between the two States is that a war to be successful must be recognised by the nation as justified and necessary, while a conflict which arises as the result of a vain and wrong-headed policy must end in disaster. For Germany, who in the event of war would have to place between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men in the field, who would be drawn from all classes of the population and who would for the most part be impregnated with the "poison" of Socialism, the gallant general sees no other hope or remedy but the complete extirpation of the Social Democratic "plague." All these and many other reflections suggest themselves to the German mind as the outcome of a general consideration of Franco-German relations as a whole. Their interest is purely vicarious as showing the extent to which the Morocco question is being used in Germany as a pretext for raising other questions of a far more extended character.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. YOUNG HINDUS.

ON Saturday the Bombay Gymkhana suffered a a severe reverse at the hands of the Young Hindus by 66 runs in a match which from start to finish saw all the luck in favour of the Hindus. Apart from this, however, the victory of the latter over a strong Gymkhana team must be regarded as noteworthy and it speaks volumes for the great advance made in the game by the Hindus that what was practically a reserve eleven of the Hindu Gymkhana should be able to defeat the first eleven of the Bombay Gymkhana. Had the venue been the Hindu ground there might have been some explanation of the respectable total compiled by the Young Hindus, but on a difficult wicket on the Gymkhana ground against the bowling of Messrs. Cheetham, Coombs, Ward, Vans-Agnew and West their effort was remarkable. It will perhaps be argued in mitigation of the defeat suffered by the Gymkhana that they were without Messrs. Aston, Ainsworth and Powell, but even had these players been included, the result would not have been materially changed. The wicket which was soft and crumbly, owing to the recent heavy rains, never looked like wearing well and the Hindus gained an undoubted advantage in winning the toss. For the first hour and a half the pitch did not afford the bowlers much assistance, but a heavy shower, falling half way through the Hindu innings, so affected the wicket that run-getting became a matter of extreme difficulty. In the circumstances the Gymkhana certainly experienced hard luck in being called upon to play out time on such a wicket, and what was worse, bad luck dogged them throughout their innings, Messrs. Cheetham and Burns being given out l. b. w. to very doubtful appeals and Nigel Jones and Kiddle being badly run out as the result of misunderstandings with their partners. The Gymkhana tail made a plucky attempt to pull the match out of the fire, and in this respect the innings of Messrs. Burns and Ward were, apart from that of Mr. Cheetham, the best features in a poor display. A somewhat sensational start was made by the Hindus who lost three wickets in the course of ten minutes for 12 runs. Then Pai and Diveker and afterwards Diveker and Deo became associated and laid the foundation of victory. Pai who, of the trio, perhaps played the most brilliant cricket contributed 45 to the total and, although his display was marred by one or two hard chances, his innings under the conditions which prevailed was worthy of his reputation. His drives and leg glances in particular were admirable and in the latter stroke he has evidently carefully studied Ranjitsinhji. While Pai and Diveker were together, the facility with which they made runs off everything that went to third man, cover and mid-on was very remarkable and afforded an example of what two fast men between the wickets can do in this respect. Deo, who succeeded Pai in the double partnership which practically won the match, scored 20 by careful cricket, and a few runs later. S. K. Diveker who throughout had batted very cautiously was smartly stumped off one of Cheetham's enticing deliveries for 52, in the compilation of which he made no mistakes as far as could be seen from the tent. These three men had between them carried the total from 12 to 136 and with the dismissal of Diveker, the success of the Hindus ended, the last four wickets only adding 21 runs, the innings closing for 157. Cheetham and West were the most successful of the six Gymkhana bowlers tried, and the latter's figures—four wickets for 23 runs—should ensure him a further trial in the first eleven. Sanderson was again in great form behind the wicket, stumping two batsmen and catching one.

When the Gymkhana started their innings, there remained exactly an hour and a half for play and a draw seemed fairly certain. The innings opened badly Nigel Jones being run out with the total 9, but afterwards Cheetham and Vines brought the score to 38 before the latter, in attempting to drive Deo, put the ball into the safe hands of Masurker. Eleven runs later Cheetham who had been joined by Phillips was out l. b. w. to the same bowler, having contributed 35 out of the 49 at which the total then stood. With the exception of a chance in the slips when he had scored 5, he made no mistakes and his innings was in every way a great effort. Phillips left with the addition of only a single to the total and when Coombs followed, six runs later, a victory for the Hindus first began to loom in sight. What only seemed a probability was turned into a certainty when Kiddle was badly run out with the total 60 and when Vans-Agnew was bowled without any addition to the score. For a few minutes it was thought that Burns and Ward who got together at this stage would be able to play out time, but the dismissal of Ward at 82 and, three runs later, Burns made the situation hopeless. Sanderson and West the last batsmen became associated when quarter of an hour still remained for play and any hopes that the Gymkhana may have had of saving the match were upset by the dismissal of West who was bowled when the clock still wanted seven minutes of time, the innings being brought to a termination for 91. Deo and W. B. Kirtiker bowled very finely, the former, who was kept on unchanged, capturing five wickets for 49 runs, and the later three for 25 runs. The following are the scores:—

YOUNG HINDUS.

Mr W L Masurker, l b w Coombs	2
Mr W B Kirtiker, c and b Cheetham	2
Mr M D Pai, b Kiddle	45
Mr N G Prabhakar, c Sanderson b Cheetham	0
Mr S K Diveker, st Sanderson b West	52
Mr M R Deo, b West	20
Mr H N Pattel, st Sanderson b Cheetham	4
Mr N K Diveker, b West	1
Mr G B Hegde, not out	7
Mr R H Jhangiani, b West	3
Mr W H Kirtiker, c Nigel Jones b Cheetham	8
Byes 11, leg byes 2	13
Total	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Coombs	8	41	0	1
Mr Cheetham	11	27	0	4
Mr Ward	6	20	1	0
Capt Vans Agnew	4	25	0	0
Mr Kiddle	5	9	1	1
Mr West	6	23	0	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, l b w Deo	35
Mr M E Nigel Jones, run out	1
Lieut D F Vines, c Masurker b Deo	10
Mr R M Phillips, b Deo	3
Mr E E Coombs, st Diveker b Kirtiker	7
Mr C L Burns l b w Deo	10
Mr J A C Kiddle, run out	3
Capt Vans Agnew b Kirtiker	0
Mr T G Ward, c Pai b Kirtiker	15
Mr P M D Sanderson, not out	2
Mr F P West, b Deo	5
Extras	0
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Deo	19	49	4	5
Mr M H Kirtiker	8	20	2	0
Mr W B Kirtiker	10	25	2	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. THANA GYMKHANA.

THE Thana Gymkhana eleven visited Bombay on Saturday and met the Bombay Gymkhana Reserves on the Marine Line Maidan, the game proving far from interesting owing to the disparity of strength between the two teams. The local team, indeed, paid the visitors a very poor compliment in putting such a weak combination in the field against them and were badly defeated by 91 runs. Thana batted first and ran up the respectable total of 146, eight of the side getting into double figures and the highest score being 27 by D.M. Raja. The Reserves were all dismissed for 55, only Douglas and Comber getting into double figures. The following are the scores:—

THANA GYMKHANA.

Mr P M Khumbatta, c and b Douglas	19
Mr G E Bright, c and b Douglas	0
Mr D M Raja, c Shoobridge b Hogg	27
Mr J B Nazier, b Shoobridge run out	7
Mr E Priestly, b Dawson	16
Mr W C Shepherd, c Hogg b Dawson	17
Mr E Stanyon, b Hogg	13
Mr C M Gray, b Shoobridge	10
Mr W F Jardine, b Shoobridge	21
Mr H P Clayton, c and b Douglas	11
Mr S F Shroff, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Douglas	8	0	45	3
Mr Shoobridge	14	2	41	3
Mr Hogg	7	0	28	2
Mr Dawson	6	0	20	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr P R Cadell, b Shroff stumped	9
Mr G W Dawson, b Nazier stumped	3
Mr C A Russ, c Shepherd b Shroff	5
Mr R H Shoobridge, b Shroff	0
Mr H MacNaughten, c Bright b Shroff	4
Mr Douglas, b Nazier run out	11
Mr C I Ainslie, b Nazier	2
Mr P T Arnott, b Nazier	1
Mr Willet, b Shroff	3
Mr E Comber, not out	10
Mr M N Hogg, c and b Shroff	2
Extras	5
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Shroff	12½	2	30	6
Mr Nazier	12	1	25	4

HINDU GYMKHANA C. C. vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

A match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club, and resulted in a very exciting finish and a win for the Telegraph, the last man of the Hindus being caught near the boundary by St. Anne, when the score stood, Telegraph 90 Hindus 89. This loss, I was told by one of the Gymkhana men, was the first they ever suffered for the past 2 years on their ground. For the Hindus Waman Rao, who batted almost throughout the inning, made a good 38. Moore for the Telegraph played a very free game and soon knocked up his score of 23. De Souza also in free style put up 20 runs. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Narayen Rao, b Moore	13
Kapadia, ct D Silva b Moore	0
Vakil, ct D Silva b Moore	0
C V Mehta, c Dudley b Moore	10
Wamanrao c St Anne, b Moore	38
Bhatavdekar, c Lawrence b Moore	0
Bootha run out, b Moore	6
M V Mehta, c D Silva b Netscher	6
Bhopatkar, b Netscher	0
Reshimvala, l b w b Netscher	8
Merchant, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	89

GOVT. TELEGRAPH

H Netscher, b Bhatvadekar	3
A D Silva, c Mehta b Bootha	5
G Edie, b Bootha	2
A Moore, c Narayan Rao b Bootha	23
V D Souza, c Mehta b Bootha	20
A Speechley, c Bootha b Bhatvadekar	2
N Leslie, c Bhatvadekar b Narayan Rao	10
H Cassels, b Vakil	5
G Lawrence, c and b Vakil	12
C St Anne, c Mehta b C Mehta	0
C Dudley, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	90

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. REAL J. LUSO INDIANO C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 142 runs. The following are the scores.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA,

C V Mehta, b Braganca, J P		76
P K Telang, run out		36
B M Rane, b Saldanha		24
R V Agasker, not out		14
Dhargelker, C Silva		0
Parshottam, not out		5
Bhataodeker		
Bhopalker		
Vijayker	Did not bat	
R A Wagle		
Merchant		
Extras		36
Total		191

REAL J. LUSO INDIANO C. C.

Saldanha, b Bhataodeker	0
A D Silva, b Bhataodeker	2
R B D Costa, run out	1
M A D'Mello, b Parshottam	1
B D Souza, b Merchant	0
J C Ferrao, b Bhataodeker	1
S D Silva, b Merchant	1
Farnandes, Parshottam	12
C Anne, b Merchant	9
Branganza, run out	10
Vaz, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	49

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. GOVERNMENT TLEGRAPH.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and in a win for the Government Telegraph C. C, by 1 run. Scores:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

H Netscher, b Bhataodeker	3
A D Silva, ct Shete, b Bhoota	5
G Edie, b Bhoota	2
A Moore, c Narayenrao, b Bhoota	23
V D Souza, c C V Mehta, b Bhoota	20
A Specheley, c Bhoota, b Bhataodeker	2
N Leslie, c Bhataodeker, b Narayen Rao	10
H Cassels, b Vakil	5
G Lawrence, c Narayenrao, b Vakil	12
C F Anne, c Shete, b C V Mehta	0
C Dudley, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	90

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Narayen Rao, b Moore	13
Kapadia, ct Silva, b Moore	0
Vakil, ct Silva, b Moore	0
C V Mehta, ct Cassels, b Moore	10
Wamenrao, ct Stanme, b Moore	38
Bhataodeker, ct Lawrence, b Moore	0
Bhoota, run out Moore	6
M V Mehta, ct Silva, b Netscher	6
Bhopatker, b Netscher	0
Reshimwalla, l-b-w, Netscher	8
Merchant, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	89

A team of the Baronet C. Club, Captained by Mr. D. M, Raja (Jun.) will leave Bombay to-morrow night to play the Poona Gymkhana on the 2nd and 3rd Proximo. The following are the names of the players:—Messrs. D. M. Raja R. P. Meherhomji, F. Masani, B. Mistry, D. Mistry, S. Madon, J. Dubash, Mr. R. Mansook, K. Irani, N. M. Mody, and S. Chothia.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

CIVIL WORKS.

The Hon. Mr. Benton, Chief Engineer, Punjab, retires.

Mr. T. Mullaly is promoted Chief Engineer 3rd Grade.

Mr. Scratchby, Superintending Engineer, is promoted to 3rd Grade.

Mr. Jacobs officiates Superintending Engineer, Bengal, vice Mr Maconachy on leave.

FORESTS.

Mr. Fisher, Conservator, and Mr. Grador, both in the Central Provinces, are granted three months' leave. Messrs. Clutterbuck and Caccia to officiate.

Mr. Tottenham officiates Conservator in charge Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Dunne, Registrar, Calcutta Diocese, is granted leave till further orders, Mr. Pearson officiates.

The Governor-General is pleased to sanction the admission, to 3rd class of the Civil Division of Indian Order Merit, of Police Sergeants Ahmad Khan and Pyara Ram of North-West Frontier Provinces Police for conspicuous bravery displayed by them on the 27th February 1905, in the city of Dera Ismail Khan, in capturing an armed and desperate murderer.

WE have received from Messrs J Oakes & Co. a very handy little booklet entitled "The Sportsman's Jungle Taxidermy." In its dozen pages it gives many useful tips to the hunter of game, big and little, and should prove useful even in the hands of those long used to the delights of the gun.

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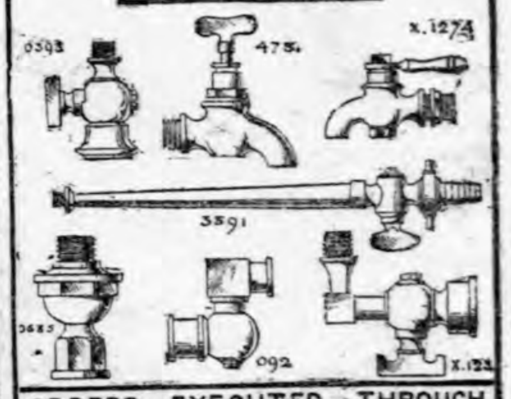

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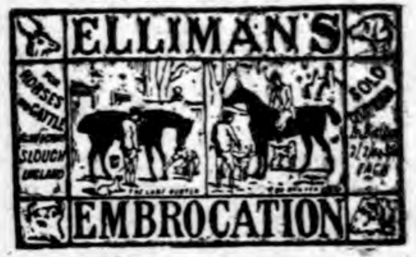

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THE FUTURE OF PANAMA.

THE capitalist plot against Brazil recently reported from Madrid reminds one of another plot against a South American Republic which, unfortunately, met with greater success. In 1903, the world was somewhat startled to learn that a new State had been born into this world; that the Panama province of the Colombian Republic had seceded from the mother country and declared its independence at a time when there was no serious internal disturbance, but simply that state of unrest which one naturally associates with the South and Central American Republics; that within 48 hours of this secession the United States Government had recognised the Panama Republic as a separate and independent political entity and had stood godfather and godmother to it in its baptism; also that the United States Government had intimated that any attempt by Colombia to subdue Panama would be resisted by the naval and military forces of the United State. It is now admitted that this creation of a new States was not the result of "an expression of the will of the people," as President Roosevelt would have us believe, but a conspiracy instigated from New York by interested politicians and financiers. Whatever doubt there may have been as to the direct complicity of the United States Executive in this plot has been removed by the revelations of Senor Gabriel J. Duque, editor of "The Panama Star and Herald," which have not yet been controverted in any way. Senor Duque has stated that he was offered "the Presidency of the Panama Republic, if he would lead the rebellion." He further alleges that "all the rebel generals, with the exception of President Amador, received from dols 4,000 to dols 8,000 for their work. The United States was cognisant of this, I believe. It has been said that I had made an agreement with Secretary Hay, but this is false, although we knew that the United States would not allow the Colombian troops to enter Panama once we had firmly seized the reins of government." The immorality of this despicable transaction was strongly commented on by the English press, yet no paper seemed to appreciate the great importance to Great Britain of protesting against the consummation of this conspiracy, and thus preventing the United States Government's obtaining a reserved control—by "reserved control" is meant a complete control except for limitations as to free navigation, equal tolls, &c.,—if not a complete control, over the Panama Canal. I propose to point out some of the dangers incident to and arising from such a reserved control as the United States Government has apparently obtained over this great maritime highway.

The concession granted by the Colombian Republic to the Panama Canal Company provided for the construction of a canal on these terms:—"The canal is to be opened to the commerce of the world, without any kind of privilege, in peace and war." This clause should be read in conjunction with the last words of article 5 of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850 which sets out that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will protect the construction of the canal and guarantee its neutrality when constructed, but this protection and guarantee will be withdrawn if both Governments or either Government should deem that the person or company undertaking or managing the said canal adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention, either by making unfair discriminations in favour of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls," &c. These two clauses read together afforded a complete guarantee of the neutrality of the canal when built. In 1901 the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was abrogated and a fresh treaty was concluded, the effect of the clause in the 1901 treaty as to neutrality being practically identical to the clause already quoted.

Then occurred the events of 1903 to which we have already alluded, and the Colombian concession has now been replaced by the treaty of November 1903 between the Panama Republic and the United States. Article 1 is—"The United States guarantees and agrees to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama." Then later articles provide that the cities of Panama and Colon shall remain under the authority of the new State, but if police or others matters prove unsatisfactory the United States Government may take over their administration. It may be remarked here that Panama and Colon are the only two cities of any importance in the Panama Republic. This curious treaty provides for the "independence" of the Panama Republic, and then states that "if police and other matters prove unsatisfactory" in the only two cities of any importance in the Republic the administration of those cities will be taken over by a foreign Government, viz., the United States! How the Panama Republic will govern itself when its only two cities are in the hands of a foreign Government, I do not profess to understand. To return to the treaty. By article 2 Panama grants in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of the canal zone and other auxiliary lands over and under the water, the four islands in Panama Harbour included. Articles 9 and 10 declare free for all time the ports of either entrance to the canal, and prohibit tolls or dues on vessels passing through the canal, except toll by the United States for the use of the canal. The difference in phraseology between the Panama Treaty and the Colombian concession is not without its significance. By the Colombian concession an ordinary trading company (the Panama Canal Company) were to have the right of collecting the tolls. By the Panama Treaty that right has been transferred to the United States Government. I contend that such a right placed in the hands of the United States (or any other State) cannot be viewed with anything but the gravest apprehension. The great shipowners of the United States are placed in a position to be able to put such a pressure on the Administration as will result in the creeping in of all kinds of abuses concerning the imposition and regulation of rates and tolls, and the United States Government will be compelled, by the suasion so exercised by the powerful shipping trusts, to impose differential tolls in favour of ships flying the Stars and Stripes.

Putting all the facts together, the irresistible inference to be drawn from them can only be that, as soon as convenient Panama will be incorporated into the United States. In that event what will happen to the clause already referred to providing for the neutralisation of the canal and for the treatment of all nations on equal terms as regards toll charges? The present writer in November, 1904, ventured to draw Lord Lansdowne's attention to some of these points. Lord Lansdowne, in replying relied principally on article 4 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of November 19, 1901. That articles states:—"It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of the international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralisation or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty. How can such a clause as this have any effect if the Panama Canal zone became part of the United States and therefore amenable to the Constitution of the United States? Such a clause would strike a blow at the independence of the United States, and would place Great Britain and all interested Powers in the extraordinary position of having a quasi-protectorate over this part of the territory of the United States. Could there be anything more preposterous than such a position of affairs. How could this clause be enforced? In my opinion, with no greater probability of success than a treaty between England and Germany guaranteeing the neutrality of the Caledonian Canal, which would be a treaty "reductio ad absurdum."

MR HERBERT CAPPER, Editor and Proprietor of the "Times of Ceylon," whose death occurred last week was for a generation an institution in Ceylon, and took a leading part in sporting matters of all kinds. He was for many years Hon. Secretary of the Colombo Cricket Club; and the trophy for which the Rugby footfall teams of Up-Country and Colombo annually compete was presented by him. He was a leading tennis player in his younger days; and was an original member of the Committee of Prince's Club.

LORD KITCHENER'S RELIEF FUND.

List to date of subscriptions received in India to his Excellency General Viscount Kitchener's Relief Fund.

Amount already acknowledged Rs 2,40,485-0-10; Adamjee Peerbhoy and Son Rs. 500; Brig-Genl J A H Pollock, through Grindlay Groom and Co Rs. 100; Mrs. A. L. Nixon Rs. 523; 43rd Erinpura Regiment Rs. 114; 16th Rajputs Rs. 80; Major-General L. W. Parsons, through King, King and Co. Rs. 100; Additional Subscription 1st Oxfordshire L. I. Rs 300; Colonel H. E. Nanton, through Alliance Bank, Rs. 50; Southern Brigade through Alliance Bank, Rs. 636 8-0; Major J. M. Colvin through Alliance Bank, Rs. 71-8-1; Lieut. W. Carforth through G. O. C. Garhwal Brigade Rs. 17-6-0; Major Moore 3rd Skinners Horse, Rs. 32; Condr Goodhall, Staff Corps through Commercial Bank of India, Rs. 10; 89th Company, R G. A, Rs. 50 Mrs. M. J. Travers, through Bengal Chamber Rs. 500; 112th Infantry, through G. O. C. Nasirabad Brigade, Rs. 100; Mr. Peach, through Alliance Bank, Rs 30; Lieut Whitmore, I. M. S. through Commercial Bank of India Rs. 15. "T. C. R." through Commercial Bank of India, Rs. 50; Southern Brigade through Alliance Bank, Rs. 438-4-0; Lieut-Colonel K. H. Jennings, R. E. Rs. 75; Lieut. A. D. Moloney, Asst. Comdt Mandalay Bde. Military Police Rs. 50; 2nd Instal R. A. J. A. Rs. 575; Naval and Military Club, London Rs. 345; Total Rs. 2,45,204-2 10.

Detail of subscriptions already acknowledged in lump sums.

Divisional Staff Rs. 541; 1st Baku, The Queen's Regiment, Rs. 671-12 0 40th Pathans, Rs. 300; 74th Company R. G. A, Rs. 50; R. H. A. and R. F. A. Units Rawal Pindi, Rs. 400; 31st Punjabis; Rs. 225; 58th Rifles, Rs. 195; 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, Rs. 825-8-0; 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Rs. 487; 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment Rs. 141-8-0; 23rd Sikh Pioneers Rs. 400; No. 8 Mountain Battery R. G. A. Rs. 190-10-0; No. 6 Mountain Battery R G A Rs 218-4-6; Lt.-Col. Morris C M G, D S O 1st R J Regt R. 15; Brig.General J B Woon, C B Rs. 150; 1st Batn, 6th Gurkha Rifles Rs. 568; Lieut E L Bond R G A Rs. 10, Lieut G. F. Runhold R G A. Rs. 10; Native Officers, N C Os and men 21st Kohat Mountain Battery Rs. 18-3-0, Lieut Rushton R G A Rs. 10, Lieut Carwithen R G A Rs. 10, Native Officers, N C Os and Men Derajat Mountain Battery Rs. 21-4 0; Captain Hepper R G A Rs. 10. Lieut Gerry R G A Rs. 10; Lieut Johnston R G A Rs. 10; Lieu. Everard R G A Rs. 10 Native Officers N C Os. and Men 25th Mountain Battery, Rs. 25; Captain Parkar R G A Rs. 30, Lieut R L de W. Waller R G A Rs. 15, Native Officers, N C Os, and Men 27th Mountain Battery Rs: 21; Units at Campbellpore Rs. 112; 59th Company R G A, 150; 3rd Hussars, Rs. 50; 2nd Battalion, 6th Gukha Rifles, Rs. 500. Total Rs. 5461-1-6.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The following is the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Directors of the Company for the period ending on the 31st May:—

New assurances during the year amounted to Rs. 1 07,385-0-0 yielding an annual premium of Rs. 4 765-0-3. Current policies now amount to Rs. 14,88,343-0-0 and the annual premiums to Rs. 53,745 4-7. The working expenses continued low, being only Rs. 5,012-8 0 for the year. The claims which arose during the year amounted to Rs. 15 275-0-0 made up of one death at age 61 years—claim Rs. 2 625 on that age 59 years—claim Rs. 5 250, one death at age 53 years—claim Rs. 3,000, one death at age 51 years—claim Rs. 2,040, one Endowment matured at age 55 years—Rs. 2,300. After providing for all these claims, the Trust Funds stands at Rs. 3 42 173-5-11 against Rs. 2,94 055-11-1 at the end of the previous year. Including the amount brought forward from the preceding year the Profit and Loss account show a credit balance of Rs. 10,323-13-6. The Directors recommend the payment of dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of nine per cent. on the paid up Capital free of Income-tax. This will absorb Rs. 6 3 0. The remainder they propose to dispose of as follow:—2,000 to be transferred to the Dividend Reserve Fund, and Rs. 1,000 to Investment Fluctuation account, and the balance after deducting the remuneration which this meeting may sanction for the Company's Agent in Bombay, Mr. D. S. DeSouza to be carried to next year. In accordance with the Articles of Association all the Directors including Mr. P. L. F. DeSouza, the Policy-holders' Directors retire from office. They are, however, eligible for re-election.

Mr. Vin. D Cruz, the Policy-Holders' Auditor and Mr. S. H. Brooks, the Shareholders' Auditor, both retire from office but are eligible for re-election.

The annual meeting will be held at Karachi on the 6th of April.

CONSUMPTION OF HORSE-FLESH IN GERMANY.

THE increasing consumption of horseflesh among a large class of people of moderate means in Germany many of whom eat fresh meat of any kind only on Sundays and holidays, has been specially remarked upon. There is in the Greifswalder Strasse, Berlin, a regularly installed horse slaughterhouse, which is under careful police supervision with a veterinary surgeon in attendance to see that no animal is killed the flesh of which, by reason of disease or other cause would be unfit for human food. In 1895 the whole number of horses killed in Berlin for human consumption was 7,267. In 1900 the number had increased to 10,815, and in 1904 to about 13,000 Estimating that an average sized horse will yield 230 pounds of edible flesh there was derived from this source last year about 2,990,000 pounds, of meat, which was sold for consumption in 64 shops which are specially licensed for that purpose. The United States Consul-General says that at Breslau which has a population of about 500,000 against 2,500 000 in Berlin and its suburbs, 3 800 horses were killed last year for human food, so that the proportion of horseflesh eaten per capita was much larger in Breslau than in Berlin. In southern Germany and notably in Saxony, where the percentage of working people in manufacturing districts is exceptionally larger the consumption of horseflesh is still great, and is constantly increasing. The choicest cuts of horse meat sell in Berlin from fourpence to fivepence per pound. Meat from the forequarters or from any part of poor, old or inferior horses sell as low as three halfpence and twopence. The liver, however, is considered a delicate morsel, and fetches fivepence a pound. The inferior pieces go into the mill for the manufacture of those strongly-spiced sausages flavoured with garlic that are the favourite food of many of the poorer classes in Germany. In the better grade of these sausages pork is mixed, to give the requisite fatness, and when sold for consumption in Berlin they must be plainly labelled "Pferd fleisch" (horseflesh). Outside the municipality this regulation is, however, not enforced so that quantities of sausages made of horseflesh, with only a small per-centage of pork, veal, or other meat in their composition, are sold to the country districts or exported to the neighbouring countries as ordinary pork sausages. The American Consul adds that, apart from the very general sentiment of respect for the horse as an animal too noble and useful for the degradation of the slaughter house, there is, perhaps, no good reason why its flesh is not as clean and nutritious as that of horned cattle, and the fact of its far greater cheapness in a country where all meat is so costly as it is in Germany, makes the well-regulated system of horseflesh preparation and supply in Berlin a real boon to a large class of people.

IT was announced some time ago that the establishment of Royal Engineer officers in India had been raised from 320 to 365, at which number it now stands. It was explained that "this increase is necessary so that a sufficeint number of officers may be available in time of war, and it will also permit of adequate progress with the building works connected with the reorganisation scheme." But even with this larger Staff, the Military Works have found that they have not a staff equal to the great demands made on account of the building programme though this is only to be gradually carried out. One way out of the difficulty was to obtain Civil Engineers from England, on temporary engagements, a course that would not have been very satisfactory. Fortunately, however, the Army Council seems to consider the R. E. establishment at Home is excessive, and that it should be cut down. A Committee has been appointed to examine the question; and, pending their report, the Government of India are prepared to take as many officers as can be sent out. Work can be found for them in abundance for several years to come.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

POTEMKIN SURRENDERS.

SCENES ON BOARD: MUTINEERS INTERVIEWED.

THE embarrassing situation caused by the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkin and the subsequent wanderings of the battleship from port to port in the Black Sea has been ended by the surrender of the crew to the Roumanian authorities at Constanza. The Russian Government has also been released from a humiliating situation.

Satisfactory assurances were received by the sailors that they would be secure from arrest, whereupon they left the vessel, which was then manned by Roumanians.

The crew of the torpedo-boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkin declared that they were loyal, and had been coerced by the mutineers. The craft subsequently left Constanza for Odessa.

The Kniaz Potemkin is now in the hands of the Russians Admiral Kruger having arrived at Constanza with two battleships, when the vessel was formally made over to him by the Roumanian authorities.

An Odessa Correspondent makes it clear that the disaffection in the Russian Navy is too wide-spread to find any check in the sequel to the rising on the Kniaz Potemkin.

HOW THE CREW YIELDED.

Constanza, July 9.

The career of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin and her mutinous crew has had a dramatic termination.

After haunting the Black Sea for over a week like a modern Flying Dutchman, to the terror of the coast inhabitants, the vessel was yesterday afternoon surrendered by the sailors to the authorities here; and the flag of Roumania has now replaced the Russian war standard.

When the Kniaz Potemkin left Constanza on Tuesday, the inhabitants breathed a sigh of relief at being rid, if only for a time, of an incubus, and it was with a feeling of uneasiness, not unmixed with apprehension, that at midnight yesterday people learned of the presence in the harbour of a large warship with an attendant torpedo-boat.

I was attending a banquet to the Prime Minister, M. Kantakuzino, at the Casino when the ships hove in sight, and the news created the greatest excitement.

Crowds assembled on the sea-shore scanning the ghostly outlines of the battleship, which became more and more familiar as the searchlight of the Roumanian guardship, the Elisabeta, played upon her.

Meanwhile the launch of the Port Captain set off for the vessel, about whose indentity with the Kniaz Potemkin little doubt was now entertained, more especially as it was noticed that, whilst not making use of her searchlight, as did the Elisabeta, she was exchanging flash signals with the loyal Russian gunboat Pseuape, that was lying inside the harbour between the Roumanian warship and the training vessel Mircea.

The launch of the Port Captain reached the Kniaz Potemkin, for such she proved to be, at a quarter past two o'clock, and the increasing crowds on shore awaited his return with the greatest anxiety.

At half-past three I started with three friends to walk to the end of the breakwater, over a mile long, and passed hurrying groups of naval and military guards. The Elisabeta's searchlight was frequently turned on us.

At the end of the breakwater I assisted at a thrilling scene. General Angelesco, commanding the district, with his staff, the port captain, and several superior naval officers, were grouped together near a Russian boat lying alongside and filled with sailors from the Potemkin, discussing terms for surrender. Matuschenko, an engineer artificer, the leader of the mutineers, stood in the stern of the boat, speaking with the General.

Suddenly two Russians jumped ashore, and ran for all they were worth towards the town, where Roumanian guards arrested them.

The boat returned to the Potemkin to consult with the rest of the crew.

Dawn was now breaking, and gradually the now familiar lines of the Potemkin became visible, until she appeared in all her grim grandeur, not a soul visible on deck. A heavy thunderstorm drove the General and the officers to the steam-launch, which proceeded to the Elisabeta.

We took refuge in the lighthouse, remaining there till five o'clock, when, as no boat was to be seen returning from the Potemkin, we made a rush through the heavy rain for home, arriving a sorry group in bedraggled evening clothes.

There was no diminution, but rather an increase in the crowds of people who still occupied every point of vantage whence the battleship could be discerned, the midnight watchers having been reinforced by those who up to the present had been ignorant of the events of the night. There was, however, no scare, all fears that the mutineers would fire on the town having been allayed.

For some hours there was no further message from the Potemkin, but at ten o'clock the steam launch of the latter shot across the harbour and went alongside the Elisabeta.

While the mutineers' delegates were aboard the Roumanian cruiser the seven men left in charge of the launch ran her alongside the south jetty on the other side of the harbour, which is unguarded and, jumping ashore, scuttled off like rabbits. I saw them plainly with my glasses.

I chartered a boat and was rowed to the Potemkin where I ascertained that the crew had decided definitely to surrender, the Roumanian authorities having given them assurances of immunity from arrest.

When I reached the ship the Russian sailors were being rapidly disembarked and replaced by Roumanians and when the last Russian seaman had left the Muscovite flag was hauled down and was replaced by the Roumanian ensign.

In all these arrangements there was not the slightest friction, the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin accepting the new arrangement with equanimity and good humour. Once on shore.

The question then arose as to the status of the crew of the Russian torpedo-boat 267 which had meanwhile moved into the inner harbour. The reply to the port authorities on this head was that there was no question in their case of surrender. They were not, they stated, rebels, and their remaining near the Kniaz Potemkin was due to coercion. The torpedo-boat subsequently left for Odessa.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MUTINEERS.

Constanza, July 10.

I have interviewed several of the leaders and numerous members of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin who have been sent here by the Roumanian authorities at Constanza.

All declare that revolutionary ideas and projects have been fermenting throughout the personnel of the Black Sea Fleet, since the beginning of last year; and when they left Sevastopol they implicitly believed that all the other ships would join in the revolt. The incident of the bad food accentuated the dissatisfaction of the men, and precipitated the dramatic events of the mutiny.

The commander of the Kniaz Potemkin and the doctor were especially hated, owing to their brutality. On June 27, the sailors to a man refused the soup, which had been prepared from maggotty beef, brought that day from Odessa as alleged fresh meat.

A number of the men, fearing the consequences of eating the unwholesome mess, stepped forward, as described in the Russian official account, with the object of making a complaint. Thereupon Commander Golfkoff suddenly stopped the procession, ordering the marines to keep back, the malcontents, numbering about thirty men, intending, as the mutineers believed, to secure them as scapegoats for exemplary punishment. The marines, however, refused to fire on the minority as ordered by the commander.

The second in command Guiliarovsky then killed Omelchuk with a rifle shot' and this act sealed the fate of the murdered officers. Dr. Smirnoff shot himself in his cabin, and the body was thrown overboard before life was extinct, the crew being exasperated at his statement made to the commander in their presence that though a few maggots had been found in the beef, the meat had been thoroughly purified by immersion in sea water.

With regard to the shots fired at the officers who threw themselves overboard, I am informed that rifles were used, and not the quickfiring guns as has been stated in some accounts of the mutiny. The only sailor killed was Omelchuk, though a few jumped overboard in sheer terror. From the beginning of the mutiny until the surrender only two shells were fired, these being thrown at Odessa on June 29. They were not fired until notice had been given to the Odessa authorities that the city would be bombarded unless the carnage ashore ceased. The shots were purposely aimed in the direction of the house of the Cossack commander.

The reports as to Theodosia being shelled and the firing of a shell at Yalta are indignantly denied. Had coal been available, the mutineers proposed going to Batum, to make a demonstration. The men are anxious to explain that their action was directed against the Russian Government, and not against the people of that country, or the foreigners residing therein.

The men are exceedingly proud of the coolness of their leaders in waiting for Admiral Kruger to fire the first shot. His failure to fire and his withdrawal, averted a catastrophe, as the sailors declare that they were determined to fight to the last. The cabins of the officers were completely wrecked. The Czar's portrait in the state-room is uninjured, but that in the officers' quarters has disappeared; whilst the Czarina's was untouched. The mutineers stopped only one vessel, a timber-laden craft. When it was found that she was Turkish she was allowed to proceed. They sighted no war-vessels during the whole cruise.

NAVAL DISCONTENT.

Reval, July 12.

It is announced that discontent manifested itself on the 7th inst. among the sailors of the cruiser Minin, lying at anchor here. The men complained of bad food, and a sailor threw a biscuit in the face of an officer. The boatswain and two petty officers, who were concerned in the affair, will be tried by courtmartial.

The naval crews now here, numbering about 700 men, to-day, refused to eat their dinner, which they described as repulsive, and sent a deputation to the Commander-in-Chief, who tasted the food, and admitted, that the men were right. The officer responsible for the supply of provisions was thereupon relieved of his functions, and sentenced to a week's strict arrest.

It should be added that the sailors further complained that the officer in question had pocketed 200 roubles (£20) of the funds assigned for the food supply. Owing to apprehensions of a mutiny, the sailors of the Minin and Kreml have had their fire-arms taken from them.

MOSCOW ASSASSINATION.

COUNT SHUVALOFF SHOT: MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

Moscow, July 11.—Moscow was startled this afternoon by news of the tragic death of Count Shuvaloff, the Prefect of Police, who was assassinated whilst holding his customary reception.

The audience had been in progress for some time, and a man was volubly detailing his complaint to the Prefect, when an individual immediately behind him passed his right hand round the back of the petitioner and fired three shots in rapid succession.

The assassination of Count Shuvaloff is sincerely deplored by members of the Moderate Party, as well as by the Government. He had the reputation of being a just and able administrator. Nothing is known here which can explain the deed.

Moscow, July 12.—The assassin of Count Shuvaloff is still unidentified. It is officially stated that he has avowed himself to be a member of the Revolutionary Executive; but he withholds his name. Two memorial services were held to-day, both being largely attended. Sympathetic crowds have thronged the boulevard opposite the residence of the late Count both yesterday and to-day. To-morrow afternoon the body will be removed to the Nicholas railway station for conveyance to the family estate near St. Petersburg, where the funeral will take place.

The incapacity of the police in connection with the tragic event is the subject of severe criticism.

DISGUSTED WITH HIS FELLOW MAGISTRATES.

ONE of the most remarkable occurrences in the history of magistrates' courts, says "Motoring Illustrated" took place recently at the notorious anti-motor County Magistrates' Bench at Guildford.

It was a public repudiation of the acts of his fellow magistrates made by Mr. Cowley Lambert after a motorist had been convicted of driving to the danger of the public. The following are the strong words he used:—

"I do not agree with this conviction. I must say that I yield to no one on this Bench in my desire and determination to do what I can to put a stop to driving recklessly and at excessive speed or the danger of the public; but I say publicly from this Bench that this crusade against motorists in the country is being waged with a reckless disregard for fair-play, and is bringing the magistrates' justice into disrespect, and making this Bench in particular a by-word and a laughing-stock among sensible people all the world over."

Ever since the introduction of the motor-car Surrey, and particularly that part around Guildford, has waged incessant and insensate war against automobilism.

We give honour to Mr. Cowley Lambert a member of the Guildford County Bench, who surprised the Court by rising and protesting against their crusade against motorists.

Justice has at last arisen in Surrey, and we hope that Mr. Lambert's championship of truth and fair play will shame his brother magistrates in the county into a better appreciation of their positions as administrators of unbiased judgments.

Surrey has become a by-word amongst motorists. They know if the vigilant eye of a Surrey policeman is once upon them that a summons will follow and whatever the facts of the case may be, they will get a short thrift from the Bench.

Victims allege that there is something in the air of Surrey which so affects the County Magistrates that they lose all sense of justice.

They appear to think that every motorist is a born perjurer and that truth is only to be found in the mouths of the county police.

A motorist caught driving his car in Surrey would have about as much chance of obtaining credence as a snowball has of existing in the lower regions. Bishops, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and others, whose names are known throughout the British Empire leave a Surrey Police Court with a feeling of having had their honour kicked and dragged in the mud.

Their word is a nothing against the sworn testimony of a Surrey "cop."

We have no doubt that Mr. Cowley Lambert has had long and heated arguments with his fellow-magistrates as to their sentences and that he only adopted the extreme course he took after many times protesting against their convictions.

Immediately after his manly protest he left the Bench saying:—

"I do this with a full knowledge of the responsibility I take in making these remarks; but as one of the Guildford Bench I feel very deeply the reflections which have been cast upon us in the public Press and elsewhere, and I think it my duty to make this protest."

The Court was crowded and Mr. Lambert's remarks called forth some applause.

This public announcement from one who is familiar with the inner workings of the Guildford Bench should have a far-reaching effect not only in Surrey but in all places where justice and fair-play are loved. We hope that Mr. Cowley Lambert's championship of right and justice will find many followers.

"THE CINGALEE CASE."

A SETTLEMENT ARRANGED.

BEFORE the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justice Romer and Mathew, Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C. mentioned the case of Fraser v. Edwardes, which was in the list for hearing on the defendant's application for judgment or new trial from the verdict and judgment before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury. It was an action by Capt. F. J. Fraser claiming an injunction to restrain Mr. George Edwardes, the wellknown theatrical manager, from continuing to present "The Cingalee" at Daly's Theatre or from producing it elsewhere, on the ground that the play was an infringement of the plaintiff's sole right in a play, which had not been published, called "The Hanjiahn; or, "The Lotus Girl," plaintiff being the author of that play. The plaintiff also claimed on account of the profits made by the defendant out of the production of "The Cingalee," and damages for alleged breach of contract. The defence was that the production of "The Cingalee" had not infringed the plaintiff's rights, or that defendant had utilised any part of the plaintiff's plot or ideas in "The Hanjahn." After a trial lasting some days, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £3,000 damages, and judgment was entered accordingly, stay of execution being granted on the defendant bringing £2,000 into court.

Mr. Bankes now stated that he was glad to say that their lordships would be relieved of the appeal. His friend, Rufus Isaacs, and he had been able to arrange terms, which were mutually acceptable to both parties. They had agreed that the verdict and judgment should be set aside, and the appeal and record withdrawn. Mr. Edwardes agreed to pay Capt. Fraser £2,000 in satisfaction and discharge of all claims arising out of the action. All imputations against either party were unreservedly withdrawn. An order had been agreed upon for payment out of court of the £2,000 which had been paid in as a condition of a stay of execution.

Mr. Isaacs, K. C., for the defendant, said he wished to say a word or two on behalf of his client. He said that had the appeal proved successful, it would have necessitated a new trial, and an increased expenditure, which was already very heavy. In that state of things, it was quite possible to take a sensible and reasonable business view of it, and the difficulty was that during the hearing certain imputations were made or were thought to have been made against Mr. Edwardes. Now that these imputations had been unreservedly withdrawn, the parties had arrived at the settlement indicated by his friend, and the result was the sum of £2,000 was to satisfy both verdict and costs, and on those terms the litigation would come to an end.

MR. WM. BLEEK, of Messrs. Ernsthausen Ld., has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust, in place of Mr. G. H. Sutherland, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., whose term of office expires on the 2nd August.

THE RESTORATION OF IONA CATHEDRAL.

The restoration of the ancient Cathedral of Iona being now so far advanced that the choir is available for public worship, an opening service is being held to-day. The service is to be conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, convener of the Church of Scotland Highland Committee, and exModerator of the General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Theodore Marshall, convener of the Home Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland; the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, late of St. Columba's, London; and the Rev. Archibald McMillan, the parish minister of Iona. Arrangements have also been made for services being held every Sunday from the 16th inst. to September 10.

Six years ago, it may be remembered, the late Duke of Argyll conveyed the whole of the historic ruins on the Island of Iona to trustees for the Church of Scotland. His Grace had for nearly half a century taken a deep personal interest in the preservation of the ecclesiastical and other relics on the world-famous island, and had in particular spent considerable sums in preserving the cathedral. At the time he granted the deed of gift its walls had been so strengthened and repaired that the considered the building fit to be re-roofed. In the conveyance he declared it to be his wish that should it be re-roofed and restored so as to admit of its being used for public worship, and that the other ruins should be carefully preserved. On taking possession the trustees at once set about raising funds, and the work of restoration was begun. Owing partly to the slowness with which subscriptions came in, and partly also to the difficulty of the work, progress has been very slow. The remoteness of the island and the weather conditions make it impossible to proceed steadily, and operations have sometimes to be abandoned for a period. However, the work is proceeding, and the trustees announce that the choir at least will now be available for regular church services.

Staffa and Iona are visited every summer by thousands of persons, attracted thither in the one case by the natural wonders of Fingal's Cave and in the other by memories of the great apostle to the northern Picts who, in the sixth century, made this distant Hebridean Isle a centre of devotion and of learning. "That man is little to be envied," observes Dr. Johnson in a familiar passage, "whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." The history of the little isle begins in 563, when Columba, crossing the narrow sea from Ireland, landed on its shore with twelve disciples. Here the small community built wattle huts to live in and a chapel of equally frail materials in which to worship. The work of converting the northern Picts was entered upon. Brude, their King, having embraced christianity under the preaching of Columba, success become assured. Soon the energies of the devoted missionary and his disciples were taxed to the utmost, instructing the ignorant and ministering to both the spiritual and temporal necessities of an ever-increasing throng of devotees. At intervals they set out on expeditions for the evangelisation of distant tribes, and the wave of enthusiasm spread, and rose higher and higher. Churches were planted all over the country and faithful students, instructed and ordained at the parent monastery, went forth to form new centres of spiritual influence. When Columba died, in 597, Iona had a high reputation; and down to nearly the end of the eight century the monastery he had founded was one of the most renowned in the British Isles. In 795, however, the buildings were burned by the fierce Norsemen, who also, again and again during the ninth and tenth centuries, devastated the islands. In the twelfth century, after the suppression of the Columban Order (the Culdees), two Roman Orders of monks, Benedictines and Augustines, established themselves on Iona, and these flourished down to the time of the Scottish Reformation. After that event the island, with its various religious houses, etc., passed into the possession of the family of Argyll.

The most ancient of the ruins are those of St. Oran's chapel. The chapel, of which only the bare walls now remain, is though to have been built by the famous Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore and sister of Edgar Atheling, and is also believed to have been the first building of note on the island. The Cathedral (so it is always styled, although in strict accuracy it is but the abbey Church) belongs to a later period—the end of the twelfth century or the begining of the thirteenth. It must have been a building of considerable architectural pretensions in its day, and in its restoration an effort is being made to bring it as nearly as possible to what is believed to have been its original appearance. Of the cloisters and the library (a library so renowned that Pope Pius V. was credited with the intention of wishing to visit it) little remains. These buildings stood to the north of the church, and at a short distance from them was a nunery of which only some ruins now exist. Surrounding St. Oran's Chapel is the famous burial-place know as the Relieag Oraan where lie kings of Scotland, of Picland, of Ireland, and even of far-off Norway. For centuries the soil of Iona was regarded as sacred, and burial here was esteemed a high honour and a great privilege, no only among the Celtic races, but also among those of Northern Europe. The tombstones in the Relieag Oran are considered by many the most interesting relics in Iona. Unquestionably they are the most ancient.

Although the pristine glory of Iona has long since departed, this early shrine of Christianity continues to be held in high honour by all Churches, and the remarkable prophecy attributed to Columbia, and certainly chronicled less than a century late by his successors and biographer Adamnan, is still being fulfilled: "Huic loco quamlibet augusto et vili non tantum Scotorum Reges cum populis, sed etiam barbararum et exterarum gentium Regres cum filebibus sibi subjectis grandem et non mediocren conferens honorem; a Sanctis quoque etiam aliarum Ecclesiarum non mediocris veneratio conferetur."

EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.

"Excusable homicide" is a rare verdict for an English coroner's jury to return but we believe says the "Pall Mall Gazette" most people would have found it, as the actual jury did, in the case of the man who was killed by a blow with a golf club on Walton Health Golf Links on May 21. While there was a certain amount of conflicting evidence the main points are clear. There was a strike of men caddies, apparently over a matter of tips, and the boy caddies were compelled to join in it by methods that certainly could not be described as "peaceful picketing." One boy who did persist in going round with Mr. Pilcher, a stockbroker, and his friend, was set upon and knocked about by a furious crowd. Mr. Pilcher stood by the boy, and the crowd treated him to similar violence in a very cowardly fashion. The man who was killed, according to the testimony of Mr. Pilcher's friend a barrister, was attacking Mr. Pilcher from behind while that gentleman was being held and attacked by others. In self-defence Mr. Pilcher swung out with his club, the man ducked, and its metal end caught him on the head and killed him. On the other side it was alleged that the dead man was an innocent person threatening no harm; but the jury seem to have had no doubt as to the balance of evidence.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th July 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,27,000	1,70,000	4,000	3,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	252	337	8	597
For previous 1 week (of half-year.	1,45,[illegible]	2,45,000	4,600	3,94,000
Total for 2 weeks.	2,72,000	4,15,000	8,600	6,95,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,035	1,10,527	—1,435	2,16,127
Per mile of Ry. do.	212	219	—3	428
Total to corresponding date do.	2,55,936	2,90,987	5,211	5,52,1[illegible]

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th July 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week............	4,000	20,000	......	24,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	142	......	170
or previous 1 week of half-year	5,000	30,000	......	35,000
Total for 2 weeks...	9,000	50,000	....	59,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,059	8,326	42	12,427
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	59	.....	88
Total to corresponding date do.	8,041	24,791	119	32,951

Increase for the week.............................. Rs. 11,573
Do. to date .... " [illegible]

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 14.

FOUR TIGERS IN FIVE SHOTS.

A correspondent of the "Standard" relates that a good many years ago at Andarkoh, in Central India he killed four full-grown tigers with five shots in under six minutes, the first three being single shots.

WHO THE AUTHOR.

The "Academy" mentions that an indiscreet publisher who had just returned from saying good-bye at Charing-cross to a leading author on his departure for the Continent showed two paragraphs in the author's handwriting which had been given him for circulation. The first paragraph stated that the eminent author was going aboard for the benefit of his health, which was causing anxiety to his admirers, the second, that the alarming rumours as to the author's health were grossly exaggerated and that he was in fact, on the high road to recovery from what had been only a slight indisposition.

DESCRIBED HIS OWN DEATH.

Professor Nothnagel died alone in his room, and noted the symptoms he experienced as he gradually passed away. A letter to his trusted assistant concluded thus:—"Written late on the evening of July 6 just after experiencing these severe attacks . . . died of calcification of the arteries."

FELT 300 000 PULSES.

Dr. Nothnagel had probably the largest practice in Europe. He had patients from every country. He used to say that he had felt the pulses of 300,000 men.

CRICKET COINCIDENCES.

It is pointed out that in addition to the curious coincidence of Mr. F. S. Jackson declaring England's second innings closed at 12·45 on the third day, and setting the Australians 402 to get to win in the first and third Test matches, both the captains of the English and Australian teams, F. S. Jackson and J. J. Darling, were born on the same day of the same year.

SPIRITS AT HENLEY.

One of the regulations for motor-boats at Henley is that no spirit on petrol craft must be transferred from one receptacle to another. The "Thames and Lock to Lock times" suggests that, according to the strict letter of this regulation no one in a motor-launch at Henley may have a whisky and soda on the course.

TWO GOLF STORIES.

The season, says "Country Life" seems a good one for golf stories, some of which are said to possess the merit, if it be one, of truth. A golfer drove a low ball over a river, and a salmon jumped at it with such vigour that it jumped right out on the bank, and was secured with the golf ball in its mouth. A player at Walton Heath killed a lark with a golf ball in his morning round, and another with the same ball in his afternoon round. There are other stories, but two of this kind are enough at one time.

CUMULATIVE PUNISHMENT.

A novel plan of dealing with old offenders has been adopted by the Chief Justice of Victoria. He adds up the culprit's previous sentences and awards him the sum total for his fresh offence. In a recent case of ordinary larceny he sentenced the offender to nine years and one month—his aggregate record. It is undoubtedly an effective plan, since, if carried out, it will very soon make criminals pass their lives in prison. But it is not quite suitable to English conditions, since the law would not allow for a less serious offence the punishment that the logical outcome of this idea would involve.

THE DECLINE OF THE HORSE.

The revolution which has taken place in road traffic is exemplified by a record taken at the instance of Mr. S. F. Edge. He has had enumerated vehicles passing to and from London on the main Bath road through Hounslow, from nine a.m. to to nine p.m. on Saturday last. The results are:—

Cycles..	4577
Motor-cars..	557
Electric trams	407
Horse vehicles	209
Total	5750

A DINNERS JOKE.

That the success of a dinner depends not on the excellence of the chef but on the proper assortment of the company, is the opinion of a witty old lady, who sums up the position a correspondent of "Spectator" writes, in this fashion: 'My dear, it isn't the menu that makes a good dinner, it's the men you sit next to."

FISHING FOR LONDONERS.

Londoners cannot be said to be devout followers of the gentle art. But the 'County Gentleman" suggests that the Thames should be re-stocked with fish. The expenditure of a few hundred pounds annually says our contemporary would make sport as certain as fishing ever is, and this would induce numbers of the most respectable classes of our workers to spend much of their weekly holidays in the open air, in the enjoyment of an amusement which is both healthy and refreshing. It is said that the workmen of Norwhich, who have easy access to almost unlimited fishing, are among the healthiest and happiest in England.

"LOUDER! LOUDER!"

They have their big meetings in America, and there too is the man who urges the orator to do more than his utmost. Such a man there was at a meeting which the orator Corwen was addressing. He hung near the edge of the crowd, and the more effort the speaker put behind his words the more persistently he cried "Louder! Louder!" After many of these interruptions, the speaker fixed his man with his eye, then with great solemnity went on—"At the last day, when heaven and earth shall pass away like a scroll, when the Ancient of Days shall sit on His great white throne, thousands and tens of thousands of the heavenly host ranged on His right hand and on His left, when the archangel blows the trump that shall rend the tombs and wake the dead, some damned fool from Buffalo will be heard shouting 'Louder! Louder!'"

THE QUEEN INCOG.

The most important person at the Four-in-Hand meet last week was Queen Alexandra, but some of the papers contained no reference to her Majesty's presence. The incident would amuse her Majesty were it brought to her notice. She delights to go about unnoted when the requirements of State matters do not make it impossible. This is no new trait. When Barnum opened his "unparalleled show" at Olympia, the King and Queen visited it. Then, some time after, our present Queen went again, accompanied by her sons. Barnum, who met her Majesty, expressed his pleasure that he should be thus honoured by a second visit from her Majesty. "Oh" she said in a half-whisper, with a comical attempt to conceal the fact from those about her; "I have been here three times before!" She had gone privately, and no body had known.

AMBASSADOR AS POET DISCOVERER.

Mr. Hay was discovered as a poet by Mr. Whitelaw Reid at a time when the present American Ambassador was editing the "New York Tribune." One night, the "Academy" says Mr. Hay showed his chief some verses. "I don't suppose you can use them" he said but you might like to look over them. Mr Reid sent them to the printer unread and when they came to him in proof, he was not less astonished than delighted. The contribution thus submitted was "Little Breeches. When the "Tribune" published them, they achieved an instant popularity, and could hardly be printed fast enough to meet the demand.

A PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY.

When the late M. Reclus was a tutor in the home of a planter in the Southern States, the daughter of the house fell in love with him and a match was arranged, but the young Frenchman would not wed the lady unless his prospective father-in-law consented to set all his slaves free. Argument was in vain, and the tutor had to leave the house. Soon afterwards he took a negress to wife by way of a practical protest against slavery, and two daughters were born of the union.

MOTORING AS CURE FOR "NERVES"

As showing that the pleasures of automobilism may be enjoyed by elderly ladies no less than by young ones, "The Autocar" publishes a letter and a photograph from a lady who says: "As I am now in my seventieth year, and drive my motor car all over the country, it may be interesting to encourage others to do the same. I have driven a car now for six years and beyond skidding have had no accident. I still boast of being the oldest woman in the world who drives a 15 h.-p. car. It is a delightful amusement, and adds years on to your life; a cure for all nerve diseases."

TOO EARLY.

Lord Alverstone, at the meeting of the Hardwicke Society, said that when he was a law officer he only had one difference with Sir Edward Clarke. He ventured to appoint a conference at half-past nine, and Sir Edward Clarke wrote back, "My dear Attorney—I will do everything I can for you, but I will not get up in the middle of the night."

THE KING'S DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

Charles G. Ibbit, one of the famous "Six Hundred" who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade, has died at Middletown in Connecticut. He was born at Cambridge in 1833, and claimed that he drilled King Edward when his Majesty was a youth and taught him to use the musket.

A NUMBER of the leading Talukdars of Oudh have expressed a desire to commemorate the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to the United Provinces by the foundation of a Medical College.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In 1884, M. Charles Brongniart described a fossil insect from the Silurian rocks of France. It was named Palæoblattina douvillei and as its name indicates, was thought to be a relation of the cockroach. Since then it has figured as the earliest insect known to geology. In the "Comptes Rendus," however, M. Agnus brings forward evidence to show that Palæoblattina has been founded on the cheek plate of a species of trilobite. Thus for the present the neuropterous insect Platephemera antiqua, from the Devonian rocks of America, must be regarded as the earliest representative of the class.

The destruction in the above manner of a species founded on insufficient evidence is a not uncommon occurrence in the annals of geology. Perhaps the most striking example of this was furnished by Barrande in his study of the Silurian rocks of Bohemia. In tracing the growth of a single species of trilobite he found that the different stages of its development had been formed into 22 species, belonging to 13 genera, by previous observers.

Many growers of almond trees have probably noticed the number of brilliant red leaves, which have appeared among the green of the summer foliage. On examination these leaves are seen to be curled up and swollen out in a curious, balloon-like way. What is the meaning of this early putting on by some of the leaves of the tints of autumn? The tissue of the leaves has been penetrated by the mycelium of a species of fungus known as Exoascus deformans, and this curious effect of autumn tints among the green is known as curl disease.

The effects produced by the growth of fungi on trees are many and various. A very different result to the red leaves of the almond tree is that curious growth known as witches' brooms. These are often seen on the birch, and consist of thickly-set masses of twigs. At a little distance they somewhat resemble birds' nests. The fungus causing them is another species of the same genus as that which causes the curl of the almond tree.

A curious point about the N-rays is that while they have been observed and are thoroughly believed in by Professor Blondlot and other French workers English, American and German experimenters have not been able to satisfy themselves of their existence. The reason of this seems to be that the evidence depends entirely on what an observer sees, or thinks he sees. A spot of light, for example, on a fluorescent screen becomes a little more luminous under their influence. And there are not wanting those who hint that what is seen is merely an illusive subjective impression, in other words, an optical illusion. Professor Blondlot has, however, published his original papers, in which he gives details of the action of the N-rays which will be convincing to many. An English translation of these essays has now been published.

In his Romanes lecture at Oxford, Professor Ray Lankester sounds a note which is by no means new in the literature of Natural Selection. "Man," says Professor Lankester, is Nature's rebel. Natural selection having, as supposed, lifted him from so low—the monad—to his present high estate, is now believed by many of its advocates to be a failure as regards raising him any higher. Having done so much in the past, it is thought to be incapable of doing the little more which is of such great importance. While in the case of other creatures their actions are supposed to play into the hands of natural selection, so that this beneficent force becomes the alma mater of new races, in the case of man it has been otherwise. His own actions have defeated the aims of natural selection for his welfare. Darwin held similarly pessimistic views. In one of my latest conversations with Darwin, writes Dr. A. R. Wallace, he expressed himself very gloomily on the future of humanity. And this was on the ground that under present conditions the fittest did not survive. Many evolutionists, therefore as Mr. Francis Galton and Dr. A. R. Wallace, have suggested ways in which natural selection may be assisted rather than thwarted in producing a more perfect race. The remedy proposed by Professor Lankester is that man should acquire greatest control over nature by means of a deeper study of science. And in the reformed education advocated by Professor Lankester Latin and Greek are to be eliminated as injurious.

Attempts to solve the great problem of navigating the air resolve themselves into experiments with dirigible balloons, on the one hand, and with aeroplanes on the other. And in the latter machines the automatic preservation of equilibrium is the great desideratum. The aeroplane is liable to be overturned in any direction, and unless the aeronaut is able to recover his balance instantly and subconsciously, he in at the mercy of the winds. The flying bird is liable to be overturned in a similar way. Automatically, however by means of impulses sent to its nerve centres, the bird is able to right itself. Is it possible, then, to put the steerer of an aeroplane in the position of the nervous centre of a bird? The cyclist who has learned to ride has attained something of this kind. By movements of handle-bar and body, he automatically, and sub-consciously, corrects the tendency of the machine to fall to this side or that.

The task of the steersman of the aeroplane is more complex than that of the cyclist, as his machine may turn over in any direction in space. Mr. G. Curtis Gillespie, of New York, however, claims to have devised an aeroplane in which, with practice, the balancing may become automatic. Certain moveable aluminium planes, by the moving of which the position of the machine can be readjusted, are attached by wire cables to a wheel in front of the driver. It is claimed that by practice the manipulation of these wires will automatically readjust the machine when threatened with overturning. If this turns out to be correct, or if further improvements can be made, then aerial navigation by means of the aeroplane is in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact.

In his "Souvenirs Entomologiques," M. J. H. Fabre relates a curious example of the limitation of instinct in the wasp. When the underground nest is covered with a bell-glass, the enclosed wasps never dig a passage out, but remain imprisoned till they die. Stragglers left outside, however, will dig their way in. Yet, once in, they remain there, unable apparently to escape themselves, or to assist their companions.

The new blue ornamental stone from Canada, which is described as a blue marble, is not a marble at all. It is a really a mineral known as Sodalite, and is a silicate of aluminium and sodium, with some chloride of sodium. Originally found in Greenland, it was afterwards discovered in many of the ancient lava streams of Vesuvius. In these localities, however, it did not occur in sufficient quantity to be used as an ornamental stone. But in 1893, a specimen from Hastings, County Ohio, was shown to Mr. Willimott, of the United States Geological Survey. Proceeding to the spot, he found that it occurred in fairly large quantities. Several slabs were polished and sent to the Survey Museum. These were sent to the Paris Exhibition in 1900, and afterwards to the Imperial Institute, where the stone was seen and admired by the Princess of Wales. Quarries have now been opened, and it is being cut and polished for ornamental work.

It appears that beet is subject to jaundice. M. Delacroix describes jaundice of beet in the 'Comptes Rendus." This disease is characterised by irregular spots on the leaves of the plants. In these spots, and in roots, leaf-stalks, and seed vessels numerous motile bacilli are found. These can be cultivated on various media, but not on gelatine. This bacillus produces no spores, and has been named Bacterium califlcans. When cultivated to the 1[illegible]th generation it loses its virulence.

It must have occurred to many to wonder what is the history of these aboriginal peoples of the New World—whom we, with our diseases and our alcohol, are threatening shortly to exterminate. According to the biologists, the cradle of the human race was either somewhere in southern Asia or in a lost continent between Asia and Australia, over which the waters of the ocean now roll. Anthropologists, too, have come to a conclusion concerning that question of long controversy as to whether the human race has had a single or a multiple origin; and they are agreed that the aborigines of Australia and America are all derived from that same stock which gave rise to the present hosts of Asia and Europe. We must conclude, then, that the Red Indian and the other aborigines of the New World are really Mongols: that they reached the American continent by crossing over from North-Eastern Asia, and that they are thus more closely related to the modern Chinese and Japanese than to any other variety of mankind. This fact it is which lends interest to the comparisons between them and the present Mongols of Asia. Probably the Red Indian is more nearly allied to the Chinaman than the Japanese, for these last have become highly differentiated in virtue of their insular position, and both their stature and their art seem to relate them more nearly to those highly differentiated aborigines of the New World whom we call the Aztecs. It is hardly correct, by the way, to say that the Red Indians are still being exterminated. Their numbers are now slowly increasing. I think that any one who spends an hour in the Canadian Indian village at Earl's Court will be pleased to learn that such fine specimens of our kind may apparently survive the inroads of civilisation.

The date on which the proclamation will be issued announcing the formation of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam has not yet been announced. It is understood, however, that the necessary preliminary measures are being pushed forward rapidly by the Government of India, and that delay will be minimised as much as possible.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	25	81	26	96	26	41	21	85
Sunday 30th, July	0	11	0	08	0	12	0	06
Total	25	92	27	04	26	53	21	91
Total fall to 30th, July '04	30	50	32	99	32	91	25	15
Total fall to 30th, July '03	73	74	46	99	46	46	49	41

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	29th July and 30th July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	3

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 25th	29·441	WNW	11	96·5	88·9	75	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·391	Calm	8	101·3	91·2	49	.....	0·00	− 0·15
Muscat 25th	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	......
Aden 25th	29·689	NW	11	93·8	83·3	70	......	0·50	+ 0·41
Lahore	29·247	S	3	106·4	89·8	64	......	3·87	− 3·77
Sirsa	29·304	SW	5	106·3	84·1	70	......	2·70	− 2·98
Delhi	29·339	W	7	100·2	85·7	62	......	6·26	− 3·08
Agra	29·363	SW	11	101·0	84·9	58	.....	4·90	− 7·65
Cawnpore	29·411	SW	4	88·8	77·2	73	0·87	8·15	− 6·29
Allahabad	29·423	WSW	9	95·1	85·0	[illegible]	.....	12·35	− 5·41
Jhansi	29·432	SW	12	95·7	81·2	72	.....	6·94	−10·34
Jacobabad	29·214	E	4	110·3	82·7	63	......	0·46	− 0·82
Karachi	29·412	WSW	22	90·4	79·2	81	......	0·12	− 4·93
Jeypore	29·441	W	9	101·2	79·1	67	.....	0·77	− 9·89
Ajmere	29·419	SW	16	91·9	78·0	70	.....	2·02	− 7·26
Deesa	29·492	SSW	23	86·1	76·5	82	.....	17·95	+ 6·17
Ahmedabad	29·526	SSW	8	90·2	77·1	86	0·01	38·13	+19·38
Bhuj	29·482	NW	30	87·5	79·0	82	......	4·76	− 4·48
Jamnagar	29·525	SW	31	92·5	79·7	71	.....	6·11	− 9·01
Dwarka	29·541	SW	30	85·4	80·3	85	......	2·15	......
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	......
Bhavnagar Para.	29·578	SW	20	95·6	79·5	71	......	10·40	+ 1·07
Veraval	29·615	SW	20	81·7	77·8	88	.....	6·26	− 5·82
Neemuch	29·523	WSW	20	83·5	73·7	78	.....	4·28	− 9·06
Indore	29·566	SW	5	84·6	72·1	77	.....	20·16	+ 5·21
Saugor	29·508	WSW	14	84·9	75·1	75	.....	6·33	−16·10
Jubbulpore	29·518	WNW	8	86·9	75·6	82	.....	20·99	− 7·35
Hoshangabad	29·564	SSW	10	87·2	76·2	82	.....	21·30	− 1·16
Khandwa	29·567	W	9	84·7	74·6	74	0·08	19·19	+ 4·85
Raipur	29·551	SW	13	86·1	75·4	89	.....	16·55	− 7·27
Nagpur	29·576	WSW	13	89·2	78·1	74	.....	20·92	− 1·39
Amraoti	29·596	WSW	13	91·2	76·5	82	.....	11·32	− 4·9[illegible]
Akola	29·587	W	11	91·4	76·9	76	.....	9·85	− 5·[illegible]
Surat	29·599	WSW	16	86·0	79·1	91	0·03	16·94	− 9·6
Malegaon	29·591	WSW	18	86·9	75·0	70	.....	6·69	− 2·56
Bombay	29·685	WSW	13	83·6	78·3	8[illegible]	0·31	21·73	−22·9[illegible]
Poona	29·698	W	23	84·0	71·4	83	0·05	17·00	+ 5·62
Ahmednagar	29·676	WSW	15	85·9	71·1	74	......	5·98	− 1·85
Aurangabad	29·628	WSW	22	87·8	70·7	85	.....	6·59	.....
Sholapur	29·681	SW	17	85·7	73·0	66	......	5·44	− 2·55
Ratnagiri	29·736	SW	13	85·3	78·9	91	0·01	32·51	−31·75
Bijapur	29·7147	?	18	86·4	72·2	?	.....	2·07	− 3·40
Belgaum	29·733	WSW	[illegible]	72·5	67·8	93	0·39	16·04	− 6·92
Mormugoa	29·765	NNW	12	83·0	78·9	92	0·10	42·65	−11·19
Karwar	29·800	WSW	9	88·2	77·6	79	0·10	48·73	−23·[illegible]
Mangalore	29·819	WSW	8	86·4	77·4	88	0·17	79·38	+ 8·85
Calicut	29·839	NW	6	86·2	75·2	88	1·40	62·57	− 0·5[illegible]
Cochin	29.849	NW	...	85·3	76·1	82	0·20	39·45	− 9·[illegible]
Bangalore	29·796	WSW	15	84·8	65·8	80	......	4·71	− 2·[illegible]
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·670	W	12	?	?	?	0·61	3·78	− 6·7[illegible]
Masulipatam.	29·657	NW	16	99·7	81·1	80	......	6·88	− 4·[illegible]
Bellary	29·714	WSW	12	93·0	76·8	64	0·04	3·90	+ 0·[illegible]
Cuddapa	29·721	W	5	99·2	77·9	61	.....	5·59	− 1·[illegible]
Madras	29·718	W	8	102·0	79·0	53	0·01	·61	− 3·31
Coimbatore	29·781	SW	16	90·4	73·1	70	......	2·06	− 0·[illegible]
Trichinopoly.	29·764	NW	10	102·1	77·3	58	......	1·78	− 0·[illegible]
Nagapatam	29·750	W	11	100·2	80·0	[illegible]	......	0·[illegible]	− 2·[illegible]
Colombo	29.851	SW	8	87·5	79·0	85	.....	5·56	− 7·25

* Inclusive of the rainfall on the 15th June.

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·11 (18·81); G. T. H.=0·25 (27·86); St. G. H.=0·23 (26.72); C. P.=0·31 (21·73).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen by small amounts over nearly the whole area. It is in slight excess of normal along the coast from Ratnagiri to Colombo and at Trichinopoly and Cuddapah and in slight to large defect elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at all the reporting stations and the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Negapatam Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Amraoti, Jaipur, Jhansi Delhi, Agra and Sirsa and minimum 5° to 11° in excess at Delhi, Lahore and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Sixteen stations report rain the heaviest fall recorded being 1·40" at Calicut.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast and local rain over the Deccan and in the Madras Presidency. There are slight indications of weather becoming unsettled over the Bay area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	4	2	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli........	0	0	6
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	11	8	72
Same date last year	13	8	69

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri........	3	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada........	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	1
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total........	4	4	83
Total plague deaths to date...	304,281	259,227	
Same date last year	6	7	88

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, July 31, 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands to-morrow Tuesday from 7 a.m.

2 There will be Recruits Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 1st proximo from 5-30 p m. also an Assault-at-Arms class will take place on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Commanding B. L. H.

Besides Mr. Pedler, the prospect of whose departure is already making so much stir in Bengal, another Director of Public Instruction will be retiring from the Indian Educational Service at the beginning of next April. This is Mr. J. Van Someren Pope, the head of the Department in Burma, who after service in Mysore, Baroda and Bengal was called to Rangoon seventeen years ago to be the first Director of Public Instruction in Burma. The value of his services to the Province was recognised last January by the grant of an extension of his appointment which takes him down to the end of the current financial year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Jessie Burns, 2210 tons, Captain R W Hutton, will sail to day for Karachi, in ballast.

The steamer Swaledale, 2347 tons, Captain E W Manship, sailed on Saturday for Karachi in ballast.

The steamer Augustus, 3071 tons, Captain S Bockholt, sailed yesterday for Cadiz, and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1372 tons, Captain J H Sheriffs sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 1861 tons, Captain W C Bird, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Birkhall, 2738 tons, Captain H Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 16th July, with a cargo of coal

The B I S N Co's steamer Itonda, 3398 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 8th July, via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, 2285 tons, Captain Captain C F Mackintosh, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Glasgow, 22nd June via Birkenhead with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and one cabin and 36 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 ton's Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 27th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Bell, Mr Day, Mr Nicoll, Miss Lamb and 45 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Liverpool—Lieut R P Miles, Mr P J Filose, Mr B R Whitehead, and Mr Fred H Noronha. For London—Col and Mrs Mc Swiney and child Captain Swinton Brown, Lieut-Col A W Lindesay, and Col and Mrs Fawcett. For New York—Rev L B Tedford.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge .... R I M
R I M S Canning........Comdr A J Marshall.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming...Surveyl Steamer
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
H M S Lapwing........Lt Comdr A B Barker..........Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats.............................Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies			W & A Graham & Co
Urlana	383	Butler			M M & Co
Den of Airlie	2276	Cumming			K N & Co
Hashemi	2197	Hanse			B & P S N Co
Nerbudda	160	Manley			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Vedra	2632	Tucker			Ewart Latham & Co
Onipenta	3423	Hill			M M and Co
Swaledale	2348	Manship			M M and Co
Muzaffari	1387	Moloney			B and P S N Co
Upada	3352	Sheldrick			M M and Co
Hydra	924	Kundsen			F F O & Co
Okara	3485	Anderson			M M & Co
Nevasa	1915	Evans			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Peninsular	29019	Palmer	Aden	12-8	P & O Co
C&R	Aston Hall	2324	McFee			K N & Co
D-E	Kt of the Garter	4294	Billett	Antwerp		K N & Co
G	Moshtari	1110	Coates	Jeddah	2-8	B P S N Co
H	Akbar	1449	Balwin	Aden	1-8	H C Jusub
K	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	31-7	F M & Co
L	Naseri	1168	Mylchrist	Jeddah	6-8	B P S N Co
M	Safari	1434	Ulrich	Aden	15-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	General	1735	Pens	Zanzibar	31-7	A Strandes
O	Firoozi	2068	Watson			B & R S N Co
P	Kaffir	1724	Roberts	London	5-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Benlomond	1752	Henderson	London	3-8	T M & Co
P. D. Offside O.						
	Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	repairing		Shpd & Co
H. W. P. D.						
	Bahaduri	829	Fakira	K'chi	1-8	Shpd & Co
M. D. D. P. D.						
	Scalda	3138	G Brown	Calcutta	31-7	M M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Nubia	3841	Tillard	China	8-8	P & O Co
3	Dumra	762	Hirst	K'chi	31-7	M M & Co
5	Clan MacNeil	2501	Beer	Genoa	12-8	F Muir & Co
6	Madagascar	1792	Roulton			J M & Co
9	Reichenfels	3012	Kenneweg	K'chi	1-8	Glade & Co
10-11	Queda	4941	Coope	Calcutta	2-8	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4767	Leigh	London	5-8	P & O Co
15	Goalpara	1369	Chappell	P Gulf	31-7	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Dumra s	Hirst	Karachi, July 27
	Clan Ranald s	Mackintosh	Glasgow, June 22
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Busreh, July 23
	Birkhall s	Jones	Calcutta, July 16
	Itonda s	Robertson	Rangoon, July 8

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Grantley Hall s	Jeoss	Antwerp
	Clan Sinclair s	Sheriffs	Calcutta
	Oriental s	Lewellin	Aden
	Nairung s	Bird	Calcutta, &c
	Swaledale s	Manship	Karachi
30	Augustus s	Bockholt	Hamburg, &c
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Jessie Burns, Captain Hutton, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday—

Steamer Hydra, for Bangkok
" Upada, for Calcutta, &c
" Madagascar, for Dunkirk, &c
" Nippon, for Trieste, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, July 29.

The P and O steamer Chusan, left here this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Colombo, on Saturday, the 29th instant at 2 p.m.

The Florio and Rubattido S N Co's steamer D Balduino, left Aden at midnight of the 28th instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay in the afternoon of the 4th August.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 29.

For Liverpool.

Kt of the Garter s—536 cwt Fenugreek and Co; 40 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For London.

Arabia s—75 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 76 cwt condiments N K Jussawala; 70 cwt chutney F Nawrojee; 40 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 200 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 204 cwt condiments D Dadabhoy; 6 bales carpets Grindlay Groom and Co; 1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

Benlomond s—50 bales hemp A Branwell & Co.

For New York.

Arabia s—2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt of the Garter s—1000 cwt poppyseed A Blascheck and Co; 16 cases precious stones J M Salemahomed.

Benlomond —200 cwt Fenugreek and 200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 6427 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 23 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

For Marseilles.

Olympia s—420 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg.

Augustus s—2000 cwt rapeseed and 4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt oil cakes K B Sajan; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 27 bales cotton and 800 cwt mawraseed Ralli Bros; 51 cwt gum G Sojpal; 2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt mowraseed J A Begbie and Co.

Reichenfels s—500 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

For Dunkirk.

Reichenfels s—201 cwt gum G Sojpal.

For Trieste.

Nippon s—2061 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton Glade and Co; 419 bales cotton Glade and Co; 440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Nippon s—200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton J A Begbie and 700 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton and 9000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1500 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

For Odessa.

Nippon s—1694 cwt gingelly seed J Fuchire; 1262 cwt myrabollam P Jethabhoy.

For Fiume.

Nippon s—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Tientsin.

Nubia s—40 bales twist R S Wadiawalla and Co.

For Hongkong.

Nubia s—100 bales twist J David.

For Shanghai.

Nubia s—33 bales twist R S N Tatate and Co; 200 bales twist J David; 500 bales twist Nusserwanjee S Guzder; 1100 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 300 cwt Sandalwood Shroff and Co.

For Kobe.

Nubia s—500 bales cotton Shroff and Co; 11 bales wool Fleming Shaw and Co; 400 bales cotton M M Essabhoy.

The establishment of an x-ray institute in India says "The Pioneer" is now practically assured, and Dehra-Dhun seems well suited as a centre for the instruction of classes of medical officers and subordinates in the mysteries connected with one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the age. It is also proposed to keep in the institute a certain amount of apparatus, and to have a small skilled staff for the carrying out of repairs. The expenditure is to be met from the Civil estimates, though the initiation of the scheme is due to the military authorities. Government have held that the extension of the use of the x-ray apparatus will benefit the community at large and not merely the army; and hence the provision of funds for initial and recurring expenditure outside the military Budget. The matter is now under the consideration of the Home Department, in consultation with the Medical authorities, and action should not be much longer delayed.

BABY TODD'S CURE OF SORE EYES

Over Two Years of Awful Suffering—Eyes Stuck Together and Would Bleed When Washed Open in the Morning—Every Lash Fell Out.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left the eyes in a shockingly bad state. The lids became inflamed and sore and every lash fell out. For two years and ten months I tried many eye ointments and lotions, besides following every advice given me, but nothing seemed to do them any good. They would be stuck in the morning, and I had to bathe them in warm milk and water, which was a very trying duty, as the eyelids would always bleed, causing the child untold suffering.

"I had heard a lot about Cuticura Ointment, so I thought I would try it, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Ointment the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months he had a crop of lashes of which any person might be proud.

"I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child, who also had sore eyes, and her little one was cured with less than one box. I have advised dozens of people to use Cuticura Ointment, often stopping them in the street, as I did Mrs. Phillips, who was a total stranger to me. I have such implicit faith in it that I have written to relatives in England and Ireland telling them of its wonderful virtues, and asking them to recommend it to any sufferers they might know.

"I am sending you this testimonial of my own free will, in the hope that others may be benefited as we have been. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N.S.W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Care for Baby's Skin and Scalp."

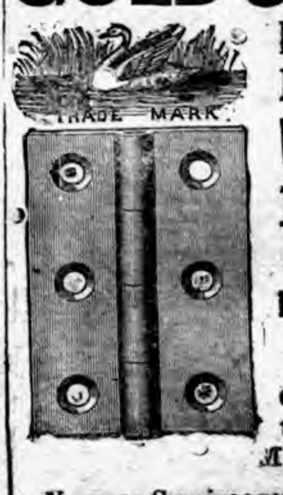
B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

IN HOT CLIMATES where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,
CALVERT'S 20 per cent Carbolic Soap
has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.
Calvert's Disinfecting Powder
is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. [illegible] tins.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, ENGLAND.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME WE RECOMMEND THE
AUTOMATIC KNITTER
Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.
RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.
The most complete Knitter on the Market.
BRITISH MADE.
Write— EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
BON, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GOLD & CO.'S



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Indentors can obtain same through all Merchants.
None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BENGER'S
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
FOOD
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected." London Medical Record.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS
Made for either direct or alternating currents.
Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.
REVOLVES . . . HORIZONTALLY.
JUST THE THING — FOR — Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.
To be obtained only from
BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile St., LONDON,
And Market Street, MANCHESTER, or their Agents.
Write for New 16-page List showing Everything of the Latest in FANS, ready shortly.
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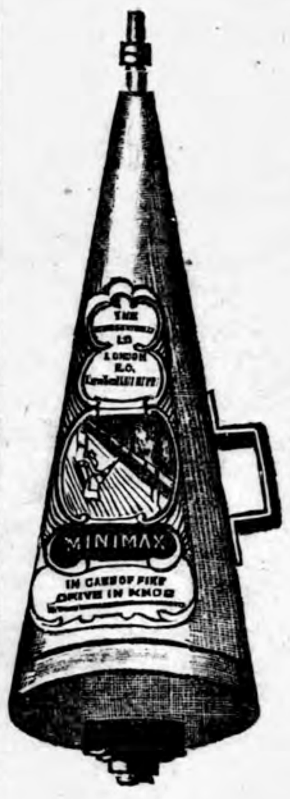
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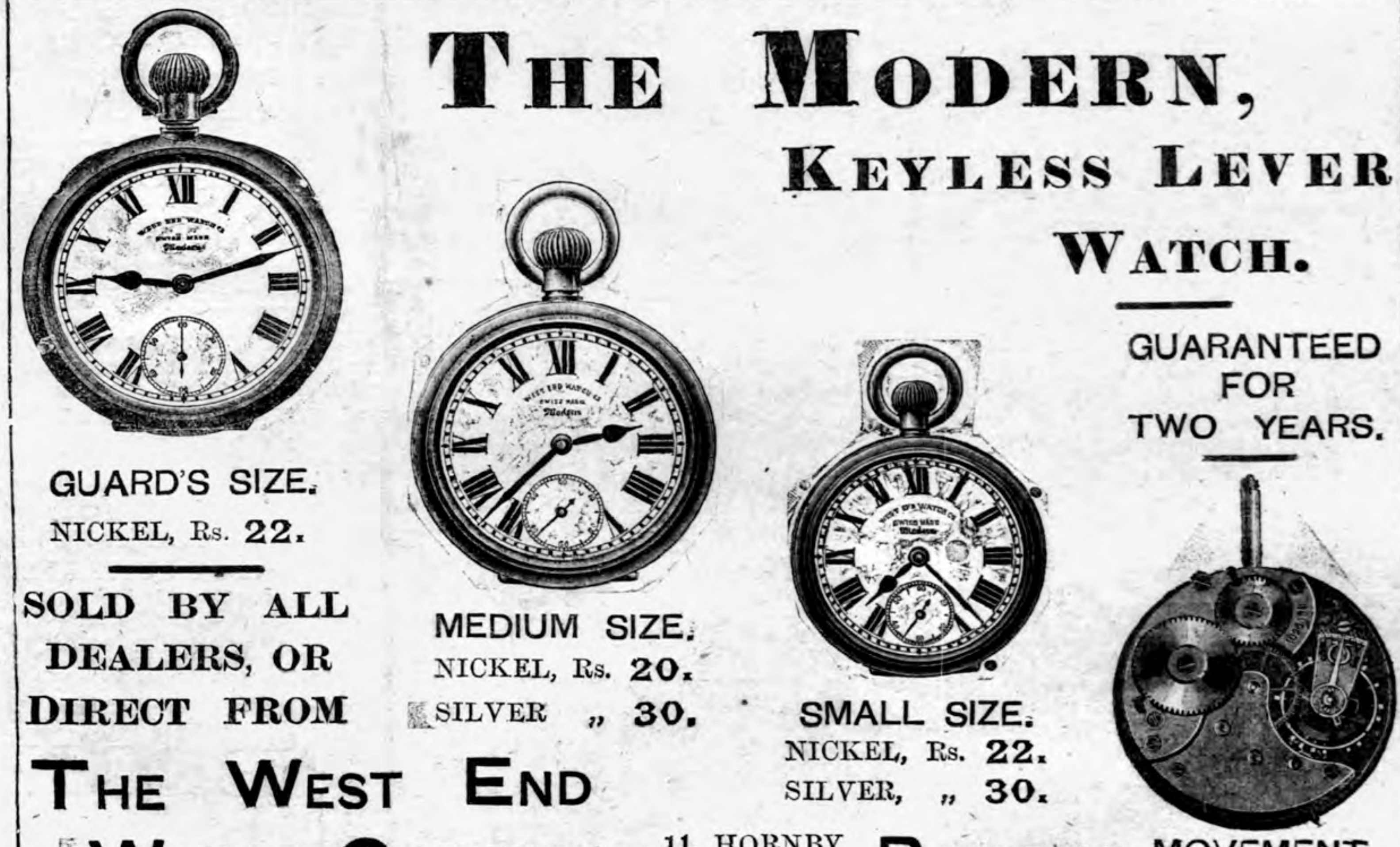

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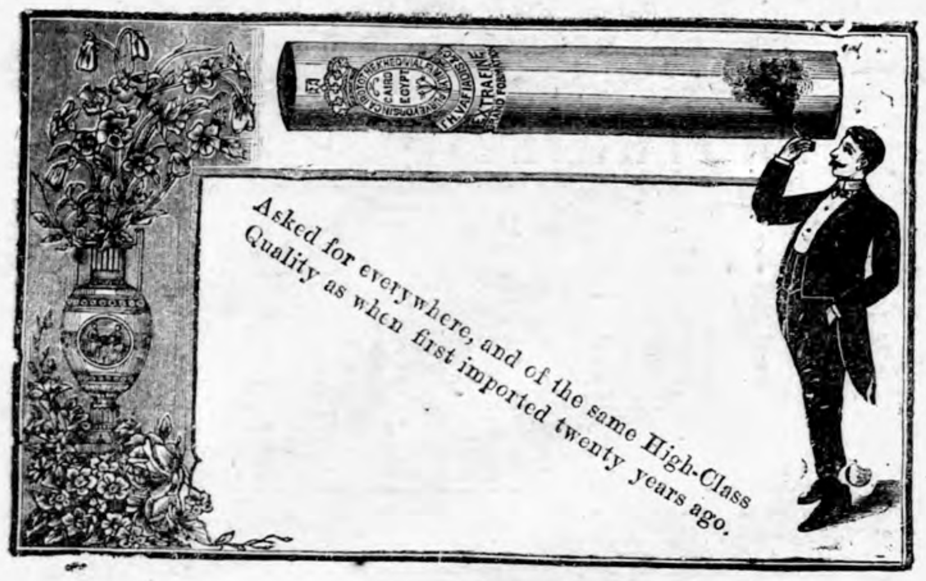
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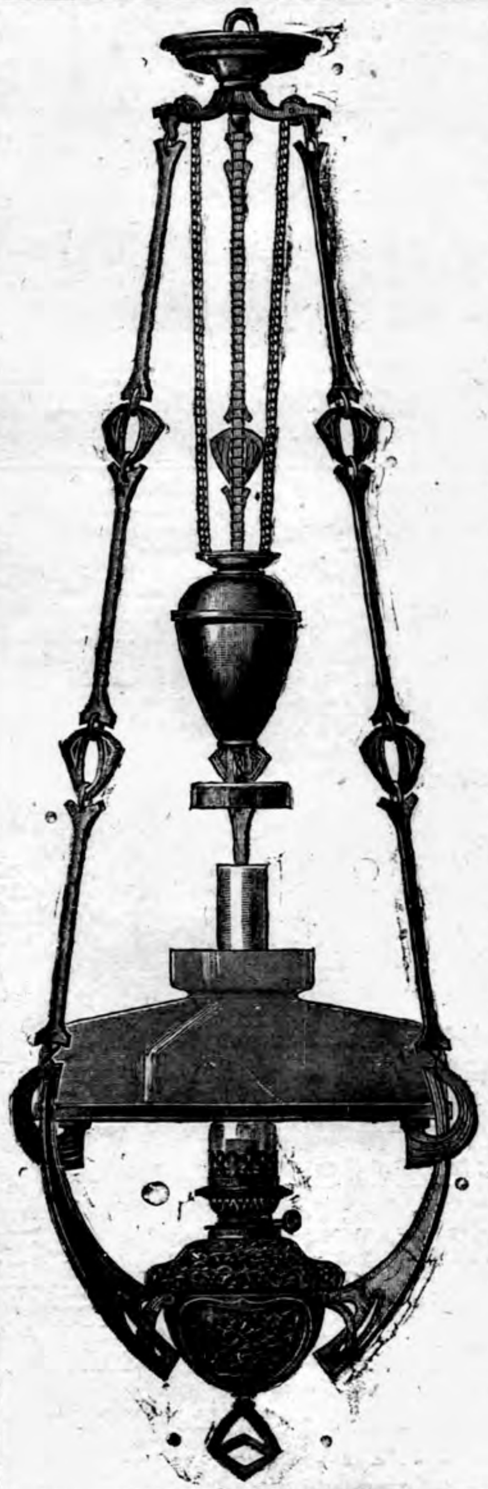

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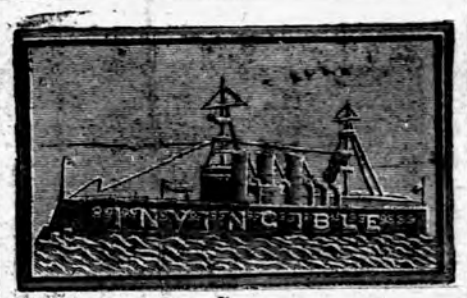

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